LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol, II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[VOLUME II—FROM 16TH MARCH TO 16TH APRIL, 1956]

No. 21—Friday, 16th March, 1956

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 735 to 738, 740, 743, 744, 749, 754 to 756, 758, 760, 762 to 764, 739, 746, 751, 752	1045-1128
Written answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 741, 742, 745, 747, 748, 750, 753, 757, 759, 761	1128-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 419 to 440	1134-44
Daily Digest	1145-48

No. 22—Monday, 19th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 765, 791, 797, 766, 767, 769 to 773, 776 to 779, 781, 784, 787, 789, 790, 792 to 795, 798, 799	1149-84
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 768, 774, 775, 780, 782, 783, 785, 786, 788, 796	1184-88
Unstarred Questions Nos. 441 to 477	1188-1208
Daily Digest	1209-12

No. 23—Tuesday, 20th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 800 to 808, 811 to 814, 816, 820 to 826, 828, 619, 810, 817	1213-46
Correction of answer to a question	1246
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	1246-49
Written Answers to Questions —	
Starred Questions Nos. 809, 815, 818, 819, 827	1249-51
Unstarred Questions Nos. 478 to 486	1251-56
Daily Digest	1257-58

No. 24—Wednesday, 21st March, 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 829 to 831- 833 to 839, 841, 843, 845 to 856	1259-92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 832, 840, 842, 844	1292-94
Unstarred Questions Nos. 487 to 499	1294-1300
Daily Digest	1301-04

No. 25—Thursday, 22nd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 857, 859 to 863 865 to 867, 869, 871 to 874, 876 to 878, 880, 882, 885, 858, 864, 881	1305-39
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 868, 870, 875, 879, 883, 884, 886	1340-43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 500 to 517	1343-50
Daily Digest	1351-54

No. 26—Friday, 23rd March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 887 to 892 896 to 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 907, 909, 911, 894, 899, 901, 910 and 895	1355-83
Allotment of dates to various Ministries for answering questions	1383
Correction of Answers to Questions	1383
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 893, 903, 905	1383-84
Unstarred Questions Nos. 518 to 522	1385-88
Daily Digest	1389-90

No. 27—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 912, 915, 919, 921, 923 to 925, 928, 929, 931, 940 to 943, 946 to 949, 916, 917, 926, 927, 933, 934, 938, 944	1391-1424
Short Notice Question No. 6	1424-28
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 913, 914, 918, 920, 922, 930, 932, 935 to 937, 939, 945	1428-34
Unstarred Questions Nos. 523 to 549	1434-50
Daily Digest	1451-54

No. 28—Thursday, 29th March 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 951, 953, 954, 956 to 959, 963, 965, 968, 974, 975, 978, 980, 982, 984 to 986, 989 to 991, 993, 996, 960	1455-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 950, 952, 955, 961, 962, 964, 967, 969 to 973, 976, 977, 979, 981, 983, 987, 988, 992, 994, 995, 998 to 1000	1487-99
Unstarred Questions Nos. 550 to 556, 558 to 602	1499-1528
Daily Digest	1529-34

No. 29—Saturday, 31st March, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1001, 1003, 1006, 1007, 1011 to 1013, 1015, 1017 to 1022, 1024, 1026 to 1028, 1030 to 1032, 1034 to 1037, 1039, 1040	1535-71
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1002, 1004, 1005, 1008 to 1010, 1014, 1016, 1023, 1025, 1029, 1033, 1038, 1041	1571-76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 603 to 629	1576-92
Daily Digest	1593-96

No. 30—Monday, 2nd April, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1042 to 1046, 1049, 1053, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1078, 1080, 1070, 1071, 1075, 1079, 1081 to 1084	1597-1633
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1047, 1048, 1050 to 1052, 1054 to 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1067, 1072 to 1074, 1076	1633-40
Unstarred Questions Nos. 630 to 637	1640-44
Daily Digest	1645-48

No. 31—*Tuesday, 3rd April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1085, 1087 to 1091, 1093 to 1095, 1100, 1101, 1103, 1105 to 1107, 1110, 1136, 1111 to 1116, 1119, 1120 . .	1649-83
Short Notice Questions Nos. 7 and 8	1683-90
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1086, 1092, 1096 to 1099, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1109, 1117, 1118, 1121 to 1135, 1137 to 1142, 1144 to 1149 . .	1690-1708
Unstarred Questions Nos. 638 to 652, 654 to 694 . . .	1708-42
Daily Digest	1743-48

No. 32—*Wednesday, 4th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1150, 1154 to 1156, 1159, 1164, 1165, 1167 to 1169, 1171, 1173 to 1175, 1180 to 1182, 1186, 1188, 1152, 1160, 1179	1749-82
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1151, 1153, 1157, 1158, 1161 to 1163, 1166, 1170, 1172, 1176 to 1178, 1183 to 1185, 1187, 1189 to 1191 . .	1782-90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 695 to 725, 727 to 735 . . .	1790-1810
Daily Digest	1811-14

No. 33—*Thursday, 5th April,* 1956

Timing of the sittings	1815
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1192, 1194 to 1196, 1201, 1202, 1205 to 1207, 1209 to 1214, 1217 to 1220	1816-48
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1193, 1197 to 1200, 1203, 1204, 1208, 1215, 1216, 1221, 1222	1849-54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 736 to 743	1854-58
Daily Digest	1859-60

No. 34—Friday, 6th April, 1956

	COLUMNS
Timing of meetings of Parliamentary Committees during Sessions	1861
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1223, 1225, 1226, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1243, 1245 to 1250, 1252, 1253, 1255, 1257 to 1263	1861-95
Short Notice Question No. 9	1895-97
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1224, 1227, 1228, 1230, 1233, 1235, 1236, 1239, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1251, 1254, 1256, 1264, 1265	1898-1906
Unstarred Questions Nos. 744 to 797	1906-36
Daily Digest	1937-42

No. 35—Monday, 9th April, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1267 to 1274, 1277, 1278, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290 to 1292, 1294 to 1296, 1299, 1275, 1282, 1287, 1297	1943-78
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1266, 1276, 1279, to 1281, 1283, 1285, 1289, 1293, 1298	1978-83
Unstarred Questions Nos. 798 to 840	1983-2004
Daily Digest	2005-08

No. 36—Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1303 to 1306, 1308, 1311, 1312, 1314 to 1317, 1319 to 1321, 1323 to 1325, 1327 to 1329, 1331, 1333 to 1335, 1300	2009-42
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1301, 1302, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1313, 1318, 1322, 1326, 1330, 1332, 1336, 1337	2042-48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 841, 842 844 to 864	2048-58
Daily Digest	2059-62

No. 37—Wednesday, 11th April, 1956

Member Sworn	2063
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1339 to 1342, 1350, 1351, 1353 to 1355, 1357, 1359, 1360, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1368, 1370 to 1372, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1382	2063-98
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1338, 1343 to 1349, 1352, 1356, 1358, 1361, 1362, 1364, 1367, 1369, 1373 to 1376, 1378, 1380. 1383 to 1385	2098-2111
Unstarred Questions Nos. 865 to 930-A	2111-46
Daily Digest	2147-52

No. 38—*Thursday, 12th April,* 1956

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1386 to 1388, 1390, 1392, 1398, 1401, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410 to 1412, 1416 to 1418, 1397, 1400, 1409, 1413, 1414	2153-81
Short Notice Questions Nos. 10, 11	2181-87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1389, 1391, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1399, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407	2187-91
Unstarred Questions Nos. 931, 933 to 952	2191-2202
Daily Digest	2203-06

No. 39—*Saturday, 14th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1419, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1425 to 1427, 1430 to 1439, 1441 to 1446	2207-40
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1421, 1424, 1428, 1429, 1440, 1447 to 1452	2240-45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 953 to 974	2245-60
Daily Digest	2261-64

No. 40—*Monday, 16th April,* 1956

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1454 to 1459, 1464, 1466 to 1468, 1470, 1501, 1473 to 1475, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1484 to 1486, 1488 to 1490	2265-2302
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1460 to 1463, 1465, 1471, 1472, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1487, 1491 to 1500, 1502, 1503	2302-12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 975 to 1069	2312-70
Daily Digest	2371-76

GIPN—S4—83 Lok Sabha—13-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

तांबा

११५०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में तांबे की खानों का पता लगाने के लिये भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों में तांबे के निक्षेपों के विद्यमान होने की संभावना है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) (१) पश्चिमी बंगाल में दार्जिलिंग तथा जलपाईगुरी जिले (२) बिहार में हंजारीबाग तथा सिंघभूम जिले (३) मध्य प्रदेश में बालघाट, जबलपूर तथा सागर जिले (४) राजस्थान में खेतरी तथा दरीबो (५) जिला करनल में गनी, आन्ध्रा में अनन्तपूर तथा नैलौर जिले (६) मेसूर में चितलदूर्ग (७) उत्तर प्रदेश में अलमोड़ा तथा गढवाल (८) बम्बई में चोटौडपूर (६) सिक्कीम में रंगपों (१०) मध्य भारत में इन्दौर (११) पंजाब में कुल्लू (१२) आसाम में अबोर की पहाड़िया तथा (१३) विंध्य प्रदश में रीवा तथा (१४) मनीपूर ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि इनमें से बहुत सी तांबे की खानों में, जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय नें गढवाल का जिक्र किया, सैंकडो वर्ष पहिले खुदायी होती थी और अब वह बेकार पड़ी हुई है । ऐसी खानों में खुदायी करने के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रह हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जिन खानों से सैंकडो वर्ष पहिले तांबा निकाला जाता था अब भी उनसे इकानामिक ढंग से तांबा निकाला जा सकता है यह एक बहुत संदेहजनक बात हो गई है । आजकल तांबा निकालने के अधुनिक ढंग निकल आये है और तांबा ऐसे दाम पर बिकता है कि इन खानों से निकाला हुआ तांबा उसके कम्पिटीशन में नहीं आ सकता । लेकिन फिर भी इस मामले पर गौर हो रहा है और अगर खान का तांबा ठीक तौर से निकल सकता है तो उसे निकालने की सलाह हम दे देंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह रूख है कि भारत सरकार का जिआलीजिकल सर्वे अभी केवल उसकी जाँच पड़ताल करके छोड दे और इस काम को प्राइवेट पार्टीज या राज्य सरकारें करें? इस दशा में हमारे देश में जो तांबे की इतनी कमी है उसकी पूर्ति कैसे की जा सकती है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : तांबा एक ऐसी धातु है जिसके बारे में केंद्रीय सरकार यह निश्चय कर चुकी है कि वह केंद्रीय सरकार के इन्तिजाम में और उसी के तत्वावधान में उत्पादन किया जायेगा ।

Shri Keshavaiengar : May we know whether the exploitation of this increasing by important metal will be done only by the public sector or whether it will be allowed to the private sector ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : As I said just now, Government is considering the question of taking over the development of new copper ore mines and in this direction they are taking certain steps.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether copper is actually being mined and processed in any of the places just mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. There is an Indian Copper Corporation in Singhbhum which is producing 7,000 tons of copper per year just now.

सेठ गोविंद दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश में तीन स्थानों पर इसकी खोज की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक यह खोज कहां तक पहुंच गयी है और क्या इन तीनों स्थानों पर तांबा निकालने की भी कोई व्यवस्था हो रही है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जैसा कि मैंने बताया केंद्रीय सरकार उसकी खोज बीन करके क्वालिटेटिव और क्वांटिटेटिव एसटीमेट कर देती है। इसके बाद केंद्रीय सरकार और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मिल कर यह निश्चय करेंगी कि कितनी खुदायी की जाये, कैसे की जाये और कौन करे ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any assessment has been made about the potentiality of copper mines in the different places?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Steps are being taken and certain regions have been included for detailed investigation in the programme for 1955-56.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी जिन स्थानों का नाम माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से किन किन स्थानों में ज्यादा और अच्छी क्वालिटी का तांबा मिलने की आशा की जा रही है ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: On the whole, we are not very happy about the quantitative estimate of the finds of our copper mines. There are however certain areas like Khetri, Daribo—one in Singhbhum and another Rangpo in Sikkim which have hopeful prospects.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know whether any geological survey has been made with regard to any metal in Travancore-Cochin?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is too wide a question for me to answer just now.

Mr. Speaker: No copper.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the subsequent steps which are to come after prospecting, have been clearly thought out and a proper organisation and machinery for the implementation of these things have been considered?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: After detailed investigation or prospecting of copper mines, the immediate task is development of copper mines. From that point of view certain regions are being investigated and also certain steps are being taken. Recently we had had some foreign experts visiting this country. They have made certain recommendations. The Government is actively considering the implementation of these recommendations.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : सागर जिले में किस किस जगह ये खाने पायी गयी हैं ?

PROSPECTING OF COAL-FIELDS

***1154. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intensive prospecting of coal-fields is being undertaken to assist in the achievement of target of coal production in the Public Sector during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the scheme:

(c) when the work is expected to begin; and

(d) whether there are sufficient trained personnel in the country to carry on the work?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 500-600 lakhs approximately.

(c) The work started in May, 1955.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much work is proposed to be done during 1956 and 1957?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Production Ministry of the Government of India lay down a programme for the

production of coal and we have to prospect those coal mines. From that point of view, development of new mines in Korba, Central India and Karanpur, and Raniganj coal fields has been taken up. We have substantially finished our work in Korba coalfields. We have taken up the other coal-fields.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether over and above the five places mentioned in the report, any other places will be taken up for drilling purposes?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Just now, we have these places under operation.

सेठ गोविंद दास : जहांतक कोयले की खानों का सम्बन्ध है यह बात कई बार उठी है क इस देश को कोयले को खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । क्या इस संबंध में अब तक सरकार ने अपनी कोई निश्चित नीति बना ली है और क्या इन कोयले की खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाने वाला है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जो नई खानें खोदी जायेंगी उनके संबंध में सरकार ने निश्चय कर लिया है कि इस काम को वह खुद करेगी, लेकिन जिन पुरानी खानों में इस समय प्राइवेट सेक्टर द्वारा काम हो रहा है उनमें अभी तो इसी तरह काम चलता रहेगा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government will come forward to assist the private sector also if they ask for help?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question mainly concerns the Production Ministry.

DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

***1155. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the Defence Science Organisation during 1955; and

(b) the amount spent thereon during the said period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The main activities of the Defence Science Organisation during 1955 were mostly of a classified nature and it is not in the public interest to give details of such activities. However, a statement showing broadly the type of work that was done in the various establishments of the Defence Science Organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 45.]

(b) A sum of about Rs. 17,87,150 has been spent on the Defence Science Organisation (including the Institute of Armament Studies and the Psychological Research Wing) during the year 1955-56.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many scientists are working and whether there is any foreign scientist working in this organisation?

Shri Tyagi: There is no foreign scientist as such working under this organisation. There is sanction for 40 Senior Scientists and 100 Junior Scientists. At present the strength is 14 Senior and 31 Junior Scientists.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether there is any co-ordination between the Defence Science Organisation and the scientific research work in the Universities?

Shri Tyagi: There is no relationship between the research work which is being done in the Defence Science Organisation and the teaching work done in the Universities except that our Scientific Adviser himself is a Professor of Science in the University.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many technical officers have been trained during 1955?

Shri Tyagi: I will require notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any wing in this Defence Science Organisation which studies the effects of atomic warfare?

Shri Tyagi: That is also a subject for their study. But, they are not experimenting in it. There is a separate Atomic Energy Commission which is looking into this work.

FUEL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

***1156. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the recommendations made at the meeting of the Fuel Research Committee held in Calcutta on the 16th December, 1955; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on the recommendation of the Fuel Research Institute that they should concentrate on pilot plant scale and semi-commercial studies?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The recommendations are being examined by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know how long it will take to put them into practice?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Generally, when the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research receives recommendations from the committees and the directors of National Laboratories a decision is taken at the meeting of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research which takes place once in six months. This matter is likely to come up during the next meeting of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. But I might state here that we are not waiting for these recommendations to come. Certain pilot plant work has already been started there. It was overdue in the last Plan, that is, the Plan that has just ended, but funds were not made available to us. Now that funds have been made available, those pilot plants are now in the stage of construction, and we are likely to take up some of those important projects.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: If an Hon. Member goes on rising for every question, I will not call him. I would like to speak out my mind. Hon. Members must study the whole Question List and then make up their mind in what questions they are interested and be ready to put supplementary questions. My difficulty is that the same hon. Member puts questions on coal and copper and scientific research and everything. After one or two supplementaries I will not call him; because I want to give opportunity to others. Let hon. Members understand what I am going to do.

ढाना के पास हवाई अड्डा

११५६. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले महायुद्ध के समय मध्य प्रदेश के सागर जिले के ढाना नाम के गांव के पास सैनिक हवाई यातायात के लिये एक हवाई अड्डा बनाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना था ;

(ग) इसके निर्माण में कुल कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ था ; और

(घ) अब इसका क्या उपयोग हो रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी नहीं। ढाना का लैंडिंग ग्राउन्ड लड़ाई से पहले का बना हुआ है।

(ख) लगभग १६ एकड़।

(ग) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) यह लैंडिंग ग्राउन्ड १६५० में मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार को सौंप दिया गया था।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I could not follow the Hindi answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not get up. How can I know, when he was sitting, what his difficulty was?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I am not blaming you. I was late. Can it be translated into English,—at least the last portion?

Shri Tyagi: Shall I read the English version of the answer?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Tyagi : (a) No. Sir. The landing ground at Dhana is of pre-war construction.

(b) 19 acres approximately.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The landing ground was transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1950.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: What use will the Government of Madhya Pradesh make of it because they do not have any air services?

Shri Tyagi: Anyway, it was on their request it was transferred and they are probably making some use of it.

EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE

***1164. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. A. J. Betheras, an Australian Educationist, who visited India recently has discussed with Government his scheme of education by correspondence and extending it to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the same?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. I may explain, however that Mr. Betheras was deputed by the Government of Australia to discuss and elucidate the offer made by that Government under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Colombo Plan of training facilities through Correspondence Courses.

(b) Mr. Betheras furnished detailed information about the Correspondence Courses and, at the request of the Government of India, has promised to send from Australia specimens of some lessons. After examining these, the Government will decide how far advantage could be taken of the Australian offer.

Shri Gidwani: What is the nature of the scheme? Can he give us a rough idea?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The schemes do not fall within the higher realms of science or academic courses for diploma etc., but they are essentially for self improvement of technical and professional knowledge.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May we know what are the particular courses or subjects of education that this scheme relates to?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Broadly the subjects relate to engineering, motor mechanics, building construction, agriculture and accountancy.

Shri Gidwani : May I know who are the persons who will be eligible for being taken up under this scheme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They have offered about 100 scholarships and it will be for the Government to decide whom to select for these.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the Ministry of Education has been consulted in this matter, and if so, what is their opinion?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes. The Ministry of Education has been consulted. They have approved of it, subject to the detailed examination of the schemes and the courses.

NAVAL DOCKYARD APPRENTICES SCHOOL, BOMBAY

***1165. Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of apprentices at the Naval Dockyard Apprentices School, Bombay during 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) the number of apprentices trained in each category during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 46.]

INTERNATIONAL DRAMA FESTIVAL

*1167. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to participate in the International Drama Festival to be held at Paris this Year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The matter is under consideration.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: If and when India participates, what will be the basis on which these troupes will be selected?

Dr. M. M. Das: This proposal was considered at an interdepartmental meeting between the Ministers of External Affairs and Education, and a final decision is likely to be taken very soon.

Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Government consider sending some dramatic troupes or pioneers of the theatre movement to participate in this?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that final decision will be taken soon. Unless the decision is taken, I cannot say anything.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether the host country or India will have to bear the expenditure?

Dr. M. M. Das: If it is decided to send a party at all, then these are the conditions that have been put forward by the Festival authorities in Paris of the International Drama Festival:

(1) Booking of a suitable theatre for three of four days' shows in succession.

(2) Setting up and taking down the scenario and props.

(3) Organisation and publicity of the festival, and

(4) Over-time services of scene shifters, electricians, propertymen etc.

All other expenditure including the cost of passage of the artists, transport of luggage, customs fees and production charges of the plays are to be borne by the participating countries. The box office returns were to be kept by the participating country or troupe.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether only Hindi drama troupes will be sent or troupes in any other languages also?

Dr. M. M. Das: No decision has been taken yet as to whether we are going to send a troupe at all.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS (MANIPUR)

*1168. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 13½ lakhs for the development of the Tribal Areas of Manipur during 1955-56;

(b) if so, its division among the various departments; and

(c) the amount utilised by each of the department during the year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A sum of Rs. 14·62 lakhs has been allotted to the Government of Manipur during 1955-56 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State and not Rs. 3·50 lakhs as has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 47.]

(c) The accounts for 1955-56 have not yet been completed. It is, therefore, too early to give the actual amount utilised by each of the departments during the year.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Rs. 25,000 have been allotted for agriculture. In view of the fact that almost the entire hill area does Jhooming cultivation, may I know whether Government consider the amount of Rs.

25,000 to be inadequate, and whether Government will consider increasing the amount in proportion to the needs?

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that so far as improvement of agriculture is concerned, it comes under the general items of the budget as well? Now, what has been mentioned here are the amounts that have been sanctioned against the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, and if it becomes necessary, this amount might be increased.

Shri Rishang Keishing: An amount of over Rs. 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for roads and suspension bridges. Are Government aware that since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan not a single bridge has been constructed in the whole of the hill areas?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this, but I may point out to the hon. Member that the Central Government and the Manipur Government also are anxious to improve the means of communication which naturally includes the construction of a number of bridges.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether Government will look into this matter which I have just mentioned, that not a single bridge has been constructed in the whole of the hill areas?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. I shall look into the matter.

TUITION FEES IN UNIVERSITIES

***1169. Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Universities charge different tuition fees from the students of the same class or year;

(b) the Universities that charge maximum and minimum tuition fees in comparison to others for the same class and the amount so charged; and

(c) whether Government consider it proper to handle this matter so that the tuition fees of the same class become equal in all Universities throughout India which are aided by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Up to date information in respect of rates of tuition fees charged by State Universities which are primarily the concern of respective State Governments, is not available. In so far as Central Universities are concerned, rates of tuition fees in Delhi University are the highest while those in Banaras Hindu University are the lowest for courses common to the four Central Universities. These are:

	Delhi University	*Banaras Hindu University*
(1) B.A.	Rs. 15/- p. m. for 12 months.	Rs. 11/- p. m. for 10 months
(2) M.A.	Rs. 18/- p.m. for 12 months.	Rs. 14/- p.m. for 10 months.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री धुसिया : गरीब लोगों का ख्याल रखते हुए जो कि इतनी ज्यादा फीस नहीं दे सकते और साथ ही उन को इस बात की सहूलियत देने के लिये कि वे उच्चतम शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें, क्या केंद्रीय सरकार दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को फीस कम करने के बारे में कहने के लिये सोच रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: No. There is no proposal before the Central Government at present, to examine the question of the fees or to lower the amount of fees.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government are aware that even within one State fees differ from college to college and also from university to university? If so, may I enquire whether having regard to the fact that the Centre has taken upon itself the responsibility of co-ordination of standards, and also with a view to seeing that there is no unhealthy

competition in this matter, the Central Government would take some steps to have some uniformity in the matter of tution fees also?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the State universities are concerned, I do not think that either the Central Government in the Ministry of Education or the University Grants Commission has got any authority to go into this question at all. When the University Grants Commission Bill was discussed in this House, hon. Members were very keen to maintain the autonomy of the universities. But now they want the Central Government to do something. They cannot eat the cake and have it too.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सम्भव है कि राज्य सरकारों के पास जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनमें जो ट्यूशन फीस चार्ज की जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में इतिला माननीय पार्लियामेंटरी सैक्रेटरी महोदय इकट्ठी करके सदन-पटल पर रख देंगे ?

Dr. M. M. Das: If the hon. Member wants, then we should try to collect the information from the State universities and place it on the Table of the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes.

श्री धूसिया : क्योंकि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी सेंटर से मदद पाती है, ऐसी हालत में क्या गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी को एड्वाईस करेगी कि वह फीसें कम कर दे ताकि गरीब आदमियों को कुछ आसानी हो जाए ?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the Central Government are concerned, at present there is no proposal to ask the Delhi University to reduce their fees.

Shri Dhusiya: It is not a question of asking. It is a matter of advice. The Parliamentary Secretary stated that Government are not going to instruct the universities. I want to know whether as a matter of advice, Government will advise them to reduce their fees so that the poor may get some benefit therefrom?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government will bear in mind the advice and the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

JANATA COLLEGES

***1171. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar was organised to consider the problems of Janata Colleges;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made by the Seminar; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 48.]

(c) These are under consideration of the Government.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know whether these janata colleges will have any relationship with the institutes of higer education for the rural areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member himself is the *ex*-chairman of the Mysore State Council for Adult Education; and he actively participated in the seminar in question. So, he knows better than I.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We also want to have the information.

Mr. Speaker: The Parliamentary Secretary will certainly answer this question. The hon. Member puts the question not only for his information but for that of the House, also. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Parliamentary Secretary may try to suggest something. If it is in the negative, then he may say something else. Therefore, no Minister or Parliamentary Secretary on this side need say that the hon. Member knows. If he does not want to say anything, then let him not say, and if he wants to say something, let him say that.

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The answer to the hon. Member's question is that the rural institutes which are proposed to be set up will have very close relationship with the janata colleges in all kinds of extension work and extension activities.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know how far the recommendations of the Shrimali Committee to start one janata college in each district have been given effect to?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government are implementing the recommendations of the committee to which the hon. Member has referred. The national council met only yesterday and day before yesterday, and has arrived at some tentative conclusions for implementing some of the recommendations. It may take some time to implement the whole report.

Shri Basappa: May I know the courses of study that are contemplated in this rural higher education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The courses are given in the report itself.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any janata college will be opened in the rural areas also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We do not make any distinction between rural and urban areas. Rural areas will certainly get preference.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know in how many districts of U.P. there are janata colleges, and whether a janata college is to be opened in Tehri-Garhwal also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is a much wider question.

Mr. Speaker: Details may be asked for privately.

PAKISTAN CURRENCY CONVERSION FACILITIES

*1173. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the devaluation of the currency in Pakistan any facilities have been provided to the Nationals of India and Pakistan to encash their cheques in the banks of the two Countries; and

(b) whether facilities exist in the Indian banks for conversion of Pakistan Currency notes into Indian notes and *vice-versa* in the changed circumstances?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Facilities for encashment of cheques, drawn for the purpose of petty local disbursements, on non-resident accounts, which were in existence prior to the 27th February, 1951—the date on which exchange control was instituted between the two countries—or which have been allowed to be opened thereafter with the special permission of the Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of Pakistan, are available in both India and Pakistan. No additional facilities have been provided after devaluation of Pakistan rupee.

(b) Banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange and Money Changers had been permitted long before devaluation of Pakistan rupee to buy and sell Pakistan currency notes at rates determined on a commercial basis. Banks in India do not normally purchase these notes as there is no demand for them. Authorised Money Changers at the border railway stations do purchase and sell this currency.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी और हिन्दुस्थानी नोटों का तबादला बोर्डर (सीमा) पर जिस शरह (दर) से हो रहा है वह उस शरह से जो की सरकार की मंजूरशुदा शरह है, भिन्न है ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : जैसे मैं ने कहा वह तो कमर्शल (वाणीजिक) ढंग से होता है और जो रेट है वह हर रोज़ उंचे नीचे जाता रहता है।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government have any information about the unofficial rate of exchange of the Pakistan rupee in the Indian markets?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not only Government, but everybody concerned has the information. The rate is quoted also in the papers, and those who are concerned know the rate. The rate varies from day to day.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: What is the current rate?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know what the rate is today. It varies every day. And the rate at which the Pakistan rupee is quoted is much lower than the official rate.

REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS

*1174. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compulsory registration of engineers is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) whether it is to be provided through legislation by incorporation of the Institute of Engineers (India) as a statutory body; and

(c) if so, when?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Government had proposed some time back that legislation might be undertaken for the compulsory registration of engineers. The proposal has since been re-examined and a final decision will be taken shortly.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kamath: In view of the assurances given by the Prime Minister from time to time that on account of our Five Year Plans not a single engineer in the country will be unemployed, have the Government made any honest attempt to ascertain as to how many thousands of our Indian engineers in the country are still unemployed?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question. This question is about registration and incorporation, in the same way as lawyers must also obtain licence or permission to practise.

Shri Kamath: It arises out of this.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the institute proposed will be on the lines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and whether the various State Governments have been consulted on this matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: No institute is proposed. The Institute of Engineers is an old organisation which received during the British time a royal charter.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May I know if this registration is sought to be made with a desire to conscript the experienced engineers in the country?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that the question has been re-examined, and the Government have come to the tentative conclusion that compulsory registration is not at all necessary.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सभा सचिव महोदय सभा पटल पर एक बयान रखेंगे जिसमें कि उन तमाम इंजिनियर्स की सूची हो जो कि विभिन्न विद्यालयों से डिग्री ले चुके हैं और जो बेकार हैं अथवा काम में लगे हुए हैं?

Dr. M. M. Das: I do not know how far it is possible for us to take a census of the engineers in the country.

Shri Kamath: This concerns the Planning Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that Government do not think any compulsory registration is necessary, may I know whether they consider that a national register of engineers should be maintained in order to enable Government to draft engineers for various schemes according to their qualifications and with ease?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government will bear in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

RUPKUND FIND

*1175. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the final opinion that has been furnished by the Anthropologists regarding the Rupkund Skeletons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The tentative conclusions regarding the skeletals arrived at by the Director of Anthropology are:—

(1) The skeletals belong to a large group of pilgrims who during their pilgrimage to Trisuli had perished by some natural tragedy like heavy rains or avalanche;

(2) the victims were not inhabitants of Garhwal and had come from the plaints of India; and

(3) the tragedy might have occurred centuries ago.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the basis for these conclusions drawn by the Director?

Dr. M. M. Das: Investigations were made in the locality trying to elicit information about this. Some of the skeletals were taken from the place and examined in the laboratory.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know who was the first man to have visited this place and discovered these skeletals?

Dr. M. M. Das: It appears that the Rupkund skeletal remains had been first seen by a forest officer of the U.P. Government, who accompanied the Nanda Jat procession to Trisuli, at the base of the Trisuli mountain, about 1925.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it a fact that the Director tried to visit that place, but later on did not actually visit the place? If so, what is the reason for not visiting the place?

Dr. M. M. Das: I may inform the hon. Member that the Director of Anthropology is proposing to send another expedition to Rupkund when favourable season comes. As to whether in his last expedition he visited the particular place or not, I have no information at present at my disposal.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि जो अवशेष रूपकुंड से मिले हैं उनकी जांच पडताल लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी के एंथ्रापालाजी विभाग ने भी की है और जो सम्मति उस विभाग ने दी है वह उस सम्मति से भिन्न है जो कि भारत सरकार के एंथ्रापालाजिस्ट ने दी है? क्या इसकी जांच की गयी है और क्या इसके बारे में कोई परामर्श किया गया है?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are aware that some of the skeletals were taken to, and examined in, the Lucknow Anthropological Laboratory, but what the view of the Lucknow Laboratory is, I do not know at present.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी मंत्री ने जी बतलाया कि एंथ्रापालाजिकल सर्वे का एक दल गर्मियों में भारत सरकार की ओर से रूपकुंड भेजा जायेगा। क्या भारत सरकार को मालूम है कि इसी प्रकार का एक दल लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय की तरफ से भी जाने वाला है? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि इन दोनों का एक संयुक्त दल भेजा जाये ताकि इसके बारे में एक अन्तिम निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सके?

Dr. M. M. Das: The suggestion will be considered by Government.

DEFENCE FACTORIES

*1180. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decisions like the recent one taken by the S.E.A.D.O. Conference at Karachi for maintaining certain military forces of the member countries at a level of mobility and complete effectiveness are taken into consideration in planning our production of Defence stores and especially in working the Defence Factories:

(b) whether recently in Cossipur Factory production has gone down and working of some machines had to be stopped fully or partially; and

(c) whether some workhands had to be retrenched therefor?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The Government of India's defence policy is decided

after taking all relevant international events and factors into consideration. As regards the production of defence equipment in defence factories it has been and continues to be the settled policy of the Government of India to aim at the maximum production in the country of defence equipment required by our armed forces.

(b) and (c). In recent months because of a fall in certain defence orders on the ordnance factories about 500 workers mostly machinists and unskilled labour have become surplus in the Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. None of these workmen has so far been retrenched but the question whether they or other surplus labour in the other ordnance factories should be retained indefinitely or should be retrenched is under the active consideration of Government.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the recent arms deal between Pakistan and other countries and in view of the fact that the arms strength of that country has been increased, is it in the contemplation of Government to see that production in our defence factories continues to remain at its maximum and there is no retrenchment undertaken in those factories?

Shri Tyagi: That is always taken into account. After assessing our requirement of each type of weapon, the plan of the factory is looked into and future plan approved. It is in connection with this planning such workers as were working on single-purpose machines—those machines manufacturing a particular type of ammunition which is not needed—are considered to be surplus.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether such machines are going to be declared as scrap or is it proposed to convert them into some other type of machines with a little adjustment? If the latter is the case, do Government propose to continue to keep the old men who have acquired skill in working these machines?

Shri Tyagi: As I have already said, the store of each weapon is examined to decide as to whether we are deficient in any item or not. Taking that into account, we are putting stress on the manufacture of such weapons of which we are short; we either manufacture them here or import them from out side.

सेठ गोविंद दास : जहां तक कि खमरिया की फैक्टरी का सम्बन्ध है क्या इस समय पर वहां पर कोई मशीनें ऐसी हैं कि जिनका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और क्या वहां का भी कोई ऐसा स्टाफ घटाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने है ?

श्री त्यागी : खमरिया की फैक्टरी की एक एक मशीन की बाबत तो खुलासा इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि खमरिया की फैक्टरी में काम बहुत काफी है और अगर वहां कोई फालतू वर्कर हुए तो उनकी तादाद बहुत कम होगी।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the fact that about Rs. 18 crores meant for purchase of defence equipment lapsed last year, may I know whether Government have any proposal for the expansion of the productive capacity in respect of medium size and bigger size weapons in these factories?

Shri Tyagi: Whatever is possible to manufacture in these factories is being manufactured or is under development. All that has been taken into account by the Baldev Singh Committee which went into the working of these factories and made recommendations. It was in accordance with those recommendations that our future plan has been set.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I enquire whether Government have satisfied themselves that not only the installed capacity of plants for armament production but also the capacity of the plants for production of civilian goods has been fully utilised before they have declared certain presonnel in the ordnance factories as surplus?

Shri Tyagi: I may make clear one point, that it is not the intention of Government to switch over the bulk

of the machinery installed in these factories to civilian work. We are employing labour on civilian items on those machines which may be demanded again and which are idle now and for which we may have a demand in the future. Having that in view, about 8,000 workers of the ordnance factories who are surplus have been employed on production of items of civilian trade and these workers may again be switched on to some other ordnance items as well whenever there is any need for that.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that the United Kingdom and Pakistan are members of the S.E.A.D.O., does Government propose instead of importing arms from the United Kingdom, to develop our defence industries or try to get skill and other things from countries which are not covered by the S.E.A.D.O. organisation?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): I do not know what the question exactly means. I have said many times that we are endeavouring our utmost to be self-sufficient in the manufacture of arms. As for purchase of arms from outside, as the Prime Minister has recently said, there is no bar anywhere. We can purchase our arms from any country that would serve our purpose.

U. N. Technical Aid

***1181. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received durin 1955-56 by India under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme; and

(b) the form in which it was received?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The amount of aid authorised for the year ending 31st December, 1955 was $ 1,809,-094.

(b) In the form of (1) services of 121 experts, (2) equipment ancillary to the services of these experts, and (3) training facilities for 83 persons.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the number of Indians so far trained under this programme?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The number of Indians sent for training so far is 347.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: What is the number of experts that have been utilised out of this number and which are those countries from where these experts have come?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The number of experts is 411. As for the countries, they are mainly U.S.A., U.K. and the Commonwealth countries.

Shri S. C. Samanta: More than 100 experts have come here under this scheme. May I know how many Indians have been trained under their guidance here?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The training scheme is spread out throughout the different Ministries as well as in the different States. Unless I get notice of the question, I cannot give the information.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether in the selection of these personnel who have been sent from outside countries our Government has any say and whether along with their appointment our Indian counterparts are being trained up?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are consulted and we have a say.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether technical or financial experts have arrived from USA or are expected to arrive to assess our requirements for the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know of any expert arriving from the USA. I do not know if the hon. Member means the team of the International Bank;—subject to correction—a team is coming to make a general survey of the possibilities for foreign assistance or assistance at the technical level for the Second Five Year Plan.

MAHABODHI TEMPLE AT BODH GAYA

*1182. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have under consideration a proposal to sanction a loan to the Bihar Government for the renovation and repair of the Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya on account of the 2500th Budha Jayanti celebrations;

(b) if so, the total amount of loan to be given; and

(c) whether Archaeological Department is constructing a museum near the Temple?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The loan has been sanctioned.

(b) Rupees three lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The museum is being built in the vicinity of the Temple.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know what will be the cost of this museum?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is expected that the museum which is being built now will cost Rs. 90,000 approximately.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether this loan has got any interest or is it without interest that this loan has been given to the State Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: The loan is repayable in 30 years in instalments and it is without interest.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether similar proposals are under the consideration of Government to give loans for repairs or reconstruction of other important Buddhist temples in different States?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as this Mahabodhi Temple is concerned, it is a special case because there is a temple advisory committee consisting of members of other Buddhist countries like Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Japan, China etc. It is primarily the duty of the temple committee to carry out these repairs; but, it was thought proper that if the committee approaches the Government, Government may give them some financial help. Bihar Government approached the Central Government and the Central Government decided to give loan of Rs. 3 lakhs.

डा० एस० एन० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि महाबोधि मंदिर के अहाते में ही जो महाबोधि वृक्ष है और उसका जो चबूतरा ख़राब होता जाता है और वृक्ष सूखता जाता है, तो उसके लिये भी क्या कोई रक्म उस मंदिर को दी गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have no information here; but, I think, that is included.

NAGA REPRESENTATIVES IN DELHI

*1186. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naga representatives had come to Delhi on 8th February, 1956 to establish personal contacts with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the object of their visit?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Three Nagas from the Naga Hills District of Assam came to Delhi on the 18th March. They said that they did not represent anyone and had come as individuals to intervene with the Government of India on behalf of the Naga National Council. They saw the Home Minister and some officials of the External Affairs Ministry. They were told that there could be no talks with Phizo or the Naga National Council as at present constituted, as both were responsible for inciting violence in the Naga Hills. Above all it was necessary to suppress violent activities and to restore peaceful conditions in the Naga Hills and it was expected that all men of good

will would offer their cooperation to the authorities in this campaign so that all may concentrate in making the life of the Nagas richer and happier. So unless the Naga representatives condemned violence by word and deed and abjured the false and misleading cry for the independence of the Nagas in the Naga Hills and in their neghbourhood, no useful purpose would be served by any talks between the Government officers and the misguided Nagas.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that Phizo sought an interview with the Prime Minister and that the Government of Assam advised against such an interview and therefore it was dropped?

Shri Datar: So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I am not aware of it. So far as the former part is concerned, they were clearly told that the Prime Minister would not see them unless they followed the lines that have been pointed out in my answer.

VISAS FOR PAKISTAN ARMY OFFICERS

***1188. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Army Officers of Pakistan who were given visas during 1955; and

(b) the number among them who extended their stay in India?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) 1,554 visas were issued to Defence personnel of all ranks.

(b) The State Governments are empowered to authorise extensions of visas. Information in respect of the number of extensions granted by the State Governments is not readily available.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what was the purpose of their visit to this country?

Shri Tyagi: The purpose generally was to see their families here or some men had some other business of a nature which was not objectionable.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the States where they were staying?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I have not got that information; that is not readily available.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the reason for the extension of their stay in India?

Shri Tyagi: That is a matter for the State Governments to deal with. When visas are issued, they go to the respective States and it is for the State Governments to look into their requests. On merits they judge the question and grant the extension of the visas.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if some of these officers, who were given visas, visited the border areas or districts during their stay here?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information in that connection. If the hon. Member has any instances to quote, I shall be very glad to look into them.

Shri R. P. Garg: But I want information from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister has no information, he hasn't.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sivamurthi Swami.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: No. 1152.

An Hon. Member: Where is the hon. Minister? He is carrying on conversations over there.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am very sorry. I am extremely sorry I was talking to the Minister of Commerce. I apologise to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Not at the cost of the work here.

CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MYSORE

*1152. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has under consideration the establishment of an Extension Service Unit;

(b) if so, its objects and when it will come into being; and

(c) the estimated cost of this project?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objects are:

(i) to carry the results of research investigations completed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute to the common man.

(ii) practical education of the masses to help them in building up their nutritional standards and in utilising wastes,

(iii) to coordinate the activities of the Research Institute and Industry.

The Extension Service Programme is expected to be put into operation during the current year.

(c) Rs. 4,00,000 approximately, spread over a period of five years—1956—61.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know when this extension programme will be completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This programme has been put in for the Plan period, and as I said, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 is spread over a period of five years. It is likely to commence now.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether the institution will be introduced or established in any other States?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are five regional centres proposed in this programme and I am not yet sure whether decisions have been taken with regard to the location of these centres.

RESERVE BANK BRANCH AT PATNA

*1160. **Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the probable date by which the Reserve Bank would open a branch office at patna ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : After due consideration the Reserve Bank of India have decided that on their present needs, it will not be necessary for them to open a branch office at Patna. The position will be reviewed from time to time, in future, with reference to actual needs in the light of developments in the State.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Is it not a fact that the conditions which existed before when the present Finance Minister was the Governor of the Reserve Bank exist even now for the opening of a branch there and the State Government is pressing for it?

Shri A. C. Guha: The State Government might have been pressing for it, but the position has fundamentally changed with the establishment of the State Bank. The State Bank will perform the purposes which the Reserve Bank branch was originally intended to do. With the programme of extension of branches of the State Bank, the Reserve Bank has modified its programme and will open branches only for three specific needs—Issue Department, Department of Banking Operations, and Agricultural Credit Department. As yet, there is no necessity for opening a branch at Patna.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Does the Government propose to retain the land purchased for the purpose of opening of the branch of the Reserve Bank?

Shri A. C. Guha: That land may be retained because we have got some office of the Reserve Bank, for which we may require that—Note Cancellation Office.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS

*1179. **Dr. Rama Rao** (*on behalf of* **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao**): Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on 28th November, 1955 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in running of a direct steamer service between the mainland and the Laccadive Islands; and

(b) when the service is likely to be started?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Madras Government invited tenders for running this service. According to them, it could be started at the earliest after September 1956. As these Islands, under the States Reorganisation Scheme, are likely to be taken over by Centre by October next, Madras Government have suggested that Government of India may finalise the arrangements with one of the Shipping Companies directly. Action by the Central Government has accordingly been initiated now.

(b) No definite date, on which service is likely to be started, can be indicated at this stage.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether the Central Government has initiated any steps in this regard?

Shri Datar: The steps that we have taken are that we have taken up this question with the Shipping Companies with a view to inducing them to run regular service between the mainland and these islands.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know for how long this matter has been under consideration?

Shri Datar: I believe the matter has been under consideration for some months.

Shri Punnoose: It was stated on one occasion in this House that Government is making certain arrangements to provide transport facilities to fishermen who have been held up on this side by the storm. May I know what has happened to it?

Shri Datar: So far as fishermen are concerned, there are certain country-crafts which are even now in use except when the sea is rough.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that the Eastern Shipping Corporation is mainly owned by the Government, will it take a long time for them to come to a decision on the opening of a direct route with these islands?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will note that we come into the picture only now in view of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. It was for the State Government of Madras to have taken steps.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PURCHASE OF DEFENCE STORES

*1151. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions from the 1st April, 1954 to the 31st December, 1955 when the officers of the Ministry of Defence (including those of the Defence Secretariat) were deputed to foreign countries to negotiate purchase of Defence stores;

(b) the month and year of each such deputation; and

(c) the nature of work transacted by the said officers in those foreign countries during each visit?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). In August 1955 a team of officers was sent abroad in connection with certain proposals under the consideration of the Government for the purchase and manufacture of defence equipment. It will not be in the public interest to give more information about the nature and extent of the work done.

BUREAU OF EXAMINATION RESEARCH

***1153. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up a Bureau of Examination Research during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) what will be the functions of the Bureau?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

लोक सहायक सेना

***११५७. श्री बादशाह गुप्त :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सहायक सेना में प्रशिक्षण पूरा करने के बाद जवानों ने किस प्रकार का काम किया है ; और

(ख) उनके प्रशिक्षण म अब तक कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) लोक सहायक सेना में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त नौजवानों से काम लेने का कार्य केवल राज्य सरकारों के तत्वावधान में संगठित किया जा सकता है। इस विषय पर उन्हें पहिले ही लिखा जा चुका है; किन्तु अभी तक यह ज्ञात नहीं कि किसी राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कार्य आरम्भ किया है या नहीं।

(ख) प्राय: ७० लाख रुपये।

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

***1158. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the grants sanctioned to the three National Academies *viz.*, the Lalitkala Akadamy, Sangeet Natak Akadamy and Sahitya Akadamy for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 have not been utilised fully ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): During 1954-55 only the Sahitya Akademi could not utilise the full grant sanctioned as it had to restrict its activities for want of office accommodation. The exact figures of expenditure for the year 1955-56 are not available but it is likely that the grants sanctioned will be utilised almost completely by the three National Academies.

HOSTELS FOR WORKING WOMEN

***1161. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by the Central Social Welfare Board to help the voluntary institutions which are willing to start hostels for working women of lower income groups in cities; and

(b) whether a sub-committee has been set up to consider this question?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board has appointed a subcommittee to consider the question of grants to hostels for working women of lower income groups. The subcommittee is expected to tour different parts of the country and make recommendations to the Central Social Welfare Board by the end of April, 1956.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSION, 1956

***1162. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether members of the National Cadet Corps were enlisted to discharge the duties of volunteers at the Indian National Congress annual meeting at Amritsar?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No person in his capacity as member of the National Cadet Corps was enlisted as a volunteer.

MINT

***1163. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Artist Mint Engravers of the Calcutta Mint have been kept as temporary for a long time; and

(b) whether it is proposed to make them permanent?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There are no posts in the Alipore Mint as Artist Engravers. We have only Engravers there. The Engravers have been hitherto borne on the temporary establishment of the Mint pending consideration of certain representations that they should be treated in all respects as Class III staff of the classified establishment.

(b) The hon. Member as already been informed on a previous occasion that orders authorising the Mint Master to make the men permanent in the workmen's establishment have recently been issued.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

***1166. Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on the Republic Day celebrations this year as compared to that of last year?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Accounts for the Republic Day Celebrations 1956 have not yet been finalised but the total expenditure in 1956 is expected to be higher than that in 1955, which came to about Rs. 5·2 lakhs.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

***1170. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some grant has been given to the Aligarh University by the Shah of Iran; and

(b) if so, its purpose?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount is to be utilised for the translation of great Persian classics into Indian languages and edition of rare Persian Manuscripts.

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

***1172. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Shri Asthana :**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) the number of applications received for registration of new companies in 1955, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them accepted and those rejected; and

(c) the main considerations that weighed with the authorities in deciding these applications?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 49.]

(c) The only consideration that weighs with the Registrars in deciding these applications is, whether or not the application made is in conformity with the Law as laid down in the Indian Companies Act.

MISSIONARIES

***1176. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that missionaries have redoubled their activities of proselytizing tribals in some areas of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). There is no factual basis for the assumption made in the question according to the information available with the Government of India. Further enquiries are, however, being made and the result will be intimated in due course.

STERLING BALANCES

***1177. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sterling balances used for importing capital goods and consumer goods separately during the last three years; and

(b) whether it is a fact that U.K. has shown more interest in utilisation of consumer goods than in capital goods?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is not possible to indicate the use of sterling balances separately from that of currently earned foreign exchange. Apart from this, India's Foreign Trade Accounts do not classify imports into "Capital" and "consumer" goods.

However, imports of plant, machinery and industrial goods were Rs. 435·12 crores, 353·04 crores, Rs. 405·66 crores and Rs. 361·61 crores during 1952, 1953, 1954 and January-October, 1955 respectively. Consumer goods imports including Grain, Pulse and Flour, during the same periods were Rs. 318·79 crores, Rs. 198·06 crores, 180·13 crores and Rs. 160·10 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir. We are free to utilise the sterling balances in any manner which we consider to be in the best interests of the country.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

***1178. Shri S. S. More:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers of the State Bank of India who are getting salary and allowances of Rs. 3,000 and above as total monthly emoluments; and

(b) whether a list of such Officers with their names, designations, salaries and allowances, and other amenities received by them be laid on the Table ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 50.]

OPIUM FACTORY, NEEMUCH

***1183. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of temporary employees of the Opium Factory at Neemuch and since when they are so employed;

(b) whether Government have formulated a scheme for absorbing them when the factory is likely to be closed down in 1959;

(c) whether these temporary employees have been granted the benefit of the Contributory Provident Fund; and

(d) if so, since when?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.]

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS

***1184. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed in the recent Conference of Governors of States; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There was a general discussion on the economic situation in the country, the second Five Year Plan and the law and order position. The report of the States Reorganisation Commission was also considered.

(b) The discussions were of a general nature and no decisions were taken.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS

***1185. Shri Bheekha Bhai :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce National Extension Service Blocks for backward areas and backward tribes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Yes.

INSTITUTE OF CITY AND GUILDS (LONDON) CERTIFICATE

***1187. Shri Gadilingana Gowd :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration the proposal of recognising the "Final Grade Certificate

in Electrical Engineering Practice of the Institute of City and Guilds, London" as equivalent to a degree in Electrical Engineering up to the end of 1956;

(b) the basis for the same; and

(c) the reasons for recognition up to the end of 1956 only?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 52.]

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

***1189. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign experts engaged in Ordnance Factories in India at present; and

(b) the steps that are being taken by Government to train Indian technicians?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Eight. In addition, there are 23 non-Indians who are regular employees of Government.

(b) Suitable Indian Officers have been attached to under-study these technicians. It is intended that the Indian technicians should replace the foreign technicians as soon as the former have acquired sufficient experience.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

***1190. Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Social Welfare project has been launched in Scheduled area of any State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Central Social Welfare Board have opened a separate section for Scheduled Tribes Welfare?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

VERIFICATION OF CHARACTER FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE

***1191. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 644 on the 12th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any cases of false and prejudiced information have been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate all chances of prejudiced information?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No case of false or prejudiced information has been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In respect of class I and II services as well as ministerial posts in the Secretariat and Attached Offices, the enquiries are restricted to factual information and are made through official channels. The information is duly checked by more than one authority. In respect of other services, the candidates themselves are asked to furnish a certificate of character duly attested by the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

MINERALOGICAL SURVEY

695. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh which have been included in the proposed programme for detailed mineralogical survey during 1955-56; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Districts in which detailed mineralogical surveys are being done in 1955-56 are—

(1) Amaravati, (2) Balaghat, (3) Bastar, (4) Bhandara, (5) Chhindwara, (6) Drug, (7) Jabalpur, (8) Mandla,

(9) Nagpur and Korba coalfield Kanhan valley coalfield and Jhillimili coalfield.

(b) Geological survey is in progress and the information regarding the investigations which are actually being carried out will become available only 3 or 4 months after the close of the field season. As the field season terminates at the end of April the reports would be available, say, by August or September.

I.A.S. AND I.P.S. OFFICERS IN MYSORE

696. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers appointed so far in Mysore State after the integration;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste Officers among them; and

(c) if no Scheduled Caste Officer has been so appointed the reasons for the same?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I.A.S. .....52 of whom 10 have retired or died.

I. P. S.....22 of whom 3 have retired.

(b) Nil.

(c) No Scheduled Caste Officer has so far been appointed because no suitable candidate has been available.

LEGAL REMEDY AGAINST FORMER RULERS

697. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) the number of persons who have asked for permission to seek legal remedy against the rulers of the erstwhile Indian States under 87B of the Code of Civil Procedure since the inception of the Constitution; and

(b) the number of persons granted permission and those who were denied such permission and the basis thereof ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

STUDENT APPRENTICESHIPS SCHEME

698. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the year 1956-57 for student Appreenticeships scheme; and

(b) the main features of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 53.]

HOME SCIENCE EDUCATION

699. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of colleges and universities selected for the purpose of providing technical assistance in accordance with Technical Co-operation Programme for developing and strengthening home science education and research in India ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (1) Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras.

(2) St. Christopher's College, Madras.

(3) Lady Willingdon College, Madras.

(4) Women's Christian College, Madras.

(5) Maharani's College for Women, Mysore.

(6) Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.

(7) S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay.

(8) M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

TAX REBATE

700. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which claim a rebate of one anna in the rupee on the amount by which the total income (less tax of a company to which section 23A does not apply) exceeds the amount distributed as dividend during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the total amount actually rebated in the above years?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

BANKERS TRAINING COLLEGE

701. Shri Ram Krishan:
Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ram Narayan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Bankers Training Colleges have been established so far; and

(b) the number of such colleges and names of places where they are proposed to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) A Bankers Training College was established by the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay in September, 1954.

(b) The question whether further training facilities should be organised and if so, at what centres, will receive the consideration of the Reserve Bank from time to time. Nothing so far has been decided.

RUPEE COMPANY

702. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state at what stage the negotiations are going on for the formation of a Rupee Company?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Negotiations with the Assam Oil Company for the formation of a Rupee Company are continuing. It will not be in the public interest to disclose any details until the negotiations have concluded and an agreement reached.

OPIUM

703. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of opium exported in 1955; and

(b) the total revenue therefrom?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The total quantity of opium exported in 1955 was 195½ tons and the gross revenue (*i.e.* the gross sale proceeds therefrom was Rs. 1,28,07,000 approximately.

झंडा दिवस

७०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री अमर सिंह डामर :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २३ नवम्बर, १९५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ के झंडा-दिवस पर एकत्र की गई राशि का किस रूप में उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ख) १९५५ के झंडा-दिवस को सफल बनाने के लिये अपनाये गये विशेष उपाय कहां तक उपयोगी सिध्द हुए है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) झंडा दिवस १९५४ को एकत्रित की गई धन राशि का विभाजन निम्न प्रकार से हुआ :—

(१) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये बेनेवोलेंट रु० २,३८,२२८ फंड की पूर्ति हेतु राज्यों को।

(२) सेना मुख्यालय को रु० ३,४५,०००।

(३) नौ सेना मुख्यालय को रु० ८०,०००।

(४) वायु सेना मुख्यालय को रु० १,०५,००० ।

(५) सेनाओं के स्पोर्टस कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड को रु० ५०,००० ।

(६) मिलिटरी अस्पताल कल्याण सेवा को रु० ४०,००० ।

सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों को जो धन-राशि दी गयी है उसमें से ७० प्रति शत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की भलाई के कामों के उपयोग में लाई जायेगी तथा ३० प्रति शत सेवा में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए ।

(ख) १९५५ में काम में लाये गये विशेष उपायों का परिणाम अभी तक नहीं मालूम हो सका है, क्योंकि अभी तक राज्यों द्वारा एकत्रित की गई सारी धन-राशि केंद्र को नहीं प्राप्त हो सकी है ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिक

७०५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं तथा राष्ट्र विस्तार सेवा खंडो में ग्राम-सेवकों की जगहों के लिये २,२५० भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना क बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हो चुकी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : अभी तक ६३ भूतपूर्व सैनिक सामुदायिक परियोजनायें तथा राष्ट्र विस्तार सेवा में ग्राम सेवकों की जगहों पर खपाने के लिये बुनियादी कृषि म प्रशिक्षित किये जा चुके हैं; तथा १८३ प्रशिक्षित हो रहे हैं ।

Scheduled Castes I.A.S. Candidates

706. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes candidates who appeared in the Indian Administrative Service examinations held in India since 1952;

(b) the number of those who qualified; and

(c) the number of those who were appointed ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) :—

	Year		*Number*
(a)	1952	..	23
	1953	..	27
	1954	..	30
	1955	..	53
(b)	1952	..	..
	1953	..	..
	1954	..	..
	1955	..	1
(c)	1952	..	..
	1953	..	..
	1954	..	..
	1955	..	Appointments yet to be made.

The Qutab Minar

707. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount spent on the maintenance of the Qutab Minar during the three years ending 1955?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The amount spent on the maintenance of the Qutab Minar group of monuments during the three years ending 1955 is as follows:

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1952-53	6,407	3	0
1953-54	11,474	13	9
1954-55	7,871	2	0

Income-Tax Arrears

708. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of income-tax and super-tax collections standing unrealised on 31st March, 1956;

(b) whether any amount was written off during 1955-56; and

(c) if so, how much ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). The information called for duly verified will not be available till about the end of October, 1956. It will be placed on the table of the House when available.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS

709. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred up till this time on the Naval establishments in Wellington Island, Cochin; and

(b) whether any other establishments are now being built up there?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Rs. 438·74 lakhs approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir. Construction of a Naval Signals School and a Naval Air Station is now in hand.

CRIMES IN DELHI

710. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a decline in sex crimes in the capital last year;

(b) the number of criminal assaults, kidnapping and abduction cases last year and this year; and

(c) the reasons for this decline?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b)

Nature of offences	*No. of cases*	
	1955	1956 (upto 27-3-56)
Assaults	40	9
Kidnapping	70	12
Abduction	7	2

(c) The following measures adopted by the State Government have, to some extent, been responsible for the decline in the number of such offences:

(i) A close watch on private orphanages and destitute homes and their keepers.

(ii) Patrolling by special uniformed and plain clothes men in the vicinity of girls institutions, bus stops, and other busy centres.

(iii) A close watch on the activities of known kidnappers whose names appear in the lists prepared by the Police.

(iv) Co-ordirnated intelligence regarding gangs of kidnappers and their activities.

(v) Speedy trials and award of deterrent punishments.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

711. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the heat treatment furnaces available in India for the training of students at the Central technical and rehabilitation centres are the product of one Country; and

(b) if so the arrangements that have been made or will be made to have furnaces of different types from other countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

COLOMBO PLAN

712. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the assistance given to South East Asian countries by India during 1955-56 under the Colombo Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Under the Colombo Plan, India provides technical assistance to the South and South-East Asian countries in accordance with the requests received from those countries. The assistance is provided in the shape of services of Indian experts and training facilities in India. During 1955-56 the services of 11 experts were made available and training facilities were provided for 191 nominees of these countries and an expenditure of about Rs. 12,25,000 was incurred on providing this assistance.

India has also given economic aid to Nepal under the Colombo Plan. The expenditure during 1955-56 was

approximately Rs. 2 crores, which was incurred mainly on construction and maintenance of roads and air field and on survey and minor irrigation works.

DISCOUNTING OF *"Hundis"*

713. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a current practice in the State Bank of India of discrimination in the matter of discounting *'Hundis'* as between European and Indian businessmen and industrialists;

(b) if so, details of the discriminatory practice;

(c) the cause of this discrimination;

(d) whether it is a fact that the *'Hundis'* drawn by foreign concerns are regarded as drafts, and those drawn by Indian concerns as *"bazar Hundis"*;

(e) whether it is a fact that the former can be discounted by any party or individual upto any limit of amount or time whereas the latter can be discounted only by first class parties for a very limited amount and time; and

(f) whether it is a fact that this results in discrimination about the interest charged?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Government have been assured that there is no discrimination practised by the State Bank between European and Indian businessmen, in the matter of discounting *hundis* or drafts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). All the business proposals are dealt with strictly on merits, the credit and standing of the discounter being the primary consideration, while those of the drawer and the drawee also add appreciably to the acceptability of the paper on offer.

(f) Overdue interest is charged in every case without exception in case of delay in receipt of cheques in payment of the drafts.

आयकर जांच आयोग

७१४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में आयकर जांच आयोग ने कितने मामले निपटाये ;

(ख) इन में से कितने मामले तय किये गये ;

(ग) ऐसे मामले कितने हैं जिनके बारे में अब तक केवल जांच की गई है ; और

(घ) इन मामलों में कुल कितनी राशि वसूल करने को थी ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (क) २७ ।

(ख) ९ ।

(ग) ऐसा एक भी मामला नहीं है जिसके बारे में १९५४-५५ के बाद केवल जांच की गयी हो ।

(घ) **तय किये गये मामले :** १४,०४ लाख रुपये ।

जांच के मामले : उच्चतम न्यायालय के उस फैसले के कारण, जिसमें आय-कर निर्धारण (जांच आयोग) अधिनियम, १९४७ की ५(१) और ५(४) धाराओं को या तो अमान्य या प्रवर्तनशून्य करार दिया गया है, सम्बद्ध आयकर अधिकारी आय-निर्धारण का काम पूरा नहीं कर सके । इसलिये यह मालूम नहीं किया जा सका कि इन मामलों में कितना कर वसूल करने को था ।

LIGNITE

715. Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of obtaining lignite in other parts of Madras apart from the well-known Neyveli area; and

(b) if so, whether any survey will be undertaken?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Occurrences of lignite have been reported in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar and near the Kenipattu Village.

South Arcot District of Madras State but these occurrences seem to be of little or no economic value.

(b) Available data do not justify any detailed investigation just at present.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये स्थान रक्षण

७१६. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में ऐसे कितने स्थान किन किन श्रेणियों में खाली हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये रक्षित हैं और जिनके लिये ऐसे उम्मीदवार प्राप्त नही हैं ; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा पूरे किये गये रक्षित स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). मांगी हुई सूचना इस समय तैयार नहीं है और एकत्रित की जा रही है । सूचना उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के सामने रख दी जाएगी ।

DEVELOPMENT OF LAHAUL AND SPITI

717. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Sardar Akarpuri : Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the special schemes relating to the administration and development of Lahaul and Spiti areas in the Punjab State which have been put up to the Planning Commission for approval and integration into the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the main features of such schemes; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 54.]

The question of taking up certain additional schemes in the Scheduled areas of Lahaul and Spiti is separately under the consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Government.

(b) The emphasis will be on the economic uplift of the tribal people inhabiting the area and construction of roads.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

718. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Sardar Akarpuri : Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed geological survey of the under-developed parts of Jammu and Kashmir has been made with a view to discover mineral resources; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has taken up the survey work. The lignite and coal deposits in Jammu and Kashmir have been studied in a preliminary way and the investigation of certain gypsum deposits is also in progress. Samples of chromite, magnesite and other minerals have also been collected for examination.

INCOME-TAX APPEALS

719. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the total numebr of appeals disposed of by Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the year ending the 31st December, 1955;

(b) the total number of appeals pending with them at the end of 1954, and

(c) the total number of appeals filed with them during 1955?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The requisite figures are as under :

(a) 74,680.
(b) 90,295.
(c) 88,857.

LADAKH AERODROME

720. {**Sardar Akarpuri:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**}

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the improvement of aerodrome at Ladakh (Kashmir);

(b) the nature of improvements contemplated; and

(c) the total amount to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c): It will not be in the public interest to give out the information asked for.

BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE, AGARTALA

721. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether night classes are run in the Bir Bikram College of Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the teaching staff is paid for the extra services;

(c) whether the Government Servants are not permitted to join these classes; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. For Intermediate Commerce Course only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government Servants are permitted to join night classes with the approval of the authority concerned provided their regular official duties do not suffer as a result thereof.

GOLD SMULLING

722. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in "The Times of India", dated the 2nd March, 1956, Delhi edition, to the effect that some Pakistani nationals including women have been smuggling gold from Pakistan to Bombay by sea;

(b) the value of gold so seized; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made as to whom the gold was intended to be delivered?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 47,550.

(c) Inquiries made revealed that the gold was intended to be delivered to two members of a smuggling gang in Bombay for subsequent disposal in the local market.

JANATA COLLEGES

723. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted for running Janata Colleges for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the names of Colleges benefited by such grants; and

(c) the number of Students that have undergone training in these colleges during the same period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 9,45,127.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 55.]

REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

724. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of Rehabilitation Finance Administration retrenched during 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the number of persons who got appointments in other Government departments; and

(c) the number of new recruits during the same period?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS

725. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhils are being converted to Christianity by missionaries in Jobat Jhabua, Ati-Rajpur of Madhya Bharat, Khushalgarh sub-division of Rajasthan by providing free medical aid and educational facilities; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by the Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). According to the information available, there was some conversion of Bhils in the Khushalgarh sub-division of Rajasthan during the famine years of 1952-53; the number of such conversions appears to have diminished in subsequent years. Enquiries in respect of other places mentioned in the question are being made and the information when available, will be laid on the table of the House.

U.P.S.C.

727. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Castes have been given representation on U.P.S.C. and Railway Services Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal for giving such representation in case of Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Appointments to the Union Public Service Commission and the Railway Services Commission are not made on the basis of castes and communities and there is no proposal before Government for doing so.

One member of the Union Public Service Commission and one of the Railway Services Commission happen at present to be members of Scheduled Castes. They were, however, appointed not on grounds of their caste but because of their suitability.

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन-शुल्क

७२८ **श्री के० सी० सोधिया** क्या वित्त मंत्री सभा के टेबल पर इन बातों का एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४, और १९५४-५५ में बीड़ी उद्योग में काम आनेवाली तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन-शुल्क के रूप में पृथक् पृथक् कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) देश के कौन से भाग में ऐसी तम्बाकू विशेष रूप से पैदा होती है ;

(ग) उत्पादन-शुल्क किसानों से लिया जाता है या बीड़ी उद्योग से ; और

(घ) क्या तैयार की गयी बीड़ी पर भी कोई उत्पादन-शुल्क लिया जाता है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री अतुल्य घोष गुहा) : (क) १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ में बीड़ी उद्योग में काम में लाये गये तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन-शुल्क के रूप में क्रमश १०.६१ करोड़ रुपये, १०.३० करोड़ रुपये और ९.२५ करोड़ रुपये वसूल हुए ।

(ख) बीड़ी बनाने का तम्बाकू मुख्यत: बंबई और मैसूर राज्यों में पैदा होता है ।

(ग) तम्बाकू का उत्पादन-शुल्क उस समय वसूल किया जाता है जब उसे उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग के नियंत्रण क्षेत्र से बाहर भेजा जाता है। बहुत ही कम अवसरों को छोड़कर, जब कि किसान खुद ही शुल्क अदा करके तम्बाकू बेचना पसन्द करते हैं इसे तम्बाकू के भांडारिकों और निर्माताओं के करद्देय मालगोदामों से निकासी करने के समय वसूल किया जाता है । किसान और शोधक बिना शुल्क दिये अपने माल को भांडारिकों और निर्माताओं के हाथ बेचे देते हैं ।

(ब) यदि बीड़ियां मशिनों की सहायता से बनाई जाती हैं तो ऐसी बीड़ियों के लिये प्रति हजार ३ रुपये का शुल्क अदा करना पड़ता है। दूसरे प्रकार की बनी बीड़ियों पर कोई शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता।

VOLUNTARY SAVINGS

729. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of voluntary savings subscribed by the Central and State Officials during the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): It is presumed that by the term "Voluntary Savings" the Honourable Member is referring to the investments made in Small Savings. If so, I may state that investments made in the various Schemes under Small Savings Movement do not distinguish between the contributions received from Central and State Government Officials and other parties. It is, therefore, not possible to give the information asked for.

ALL INDIA SERVICES

730. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the percentage of marks required to qualify for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. in the written examination as well as in the personality test?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): In accordance with Regulation 7 of the I.A.S./I.P.S. (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations, 1955, framed under Rule 7 of the I.A.S./I.P.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, the qualifying standards for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Competitive Examinations are to be determined by the Union Public Service Commission. It is, therefore, entirely within the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission to prescribe the percentage of marks required to qualify for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. in the written examination as well as in the personality test. The same is the position in respect of the Indian Foreign Service also under the Rules of the Combined Competitive Examination.

GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES

731. { Shri Ram Krishan: / Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the main recommendations of the Committee for General Education Courses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The Committee constituted for studying organisation of General Education Courses in certain Universities/Colleges in U. K. and U. S. A. and suggesting model courses for adoption by Indian Universities has not submitted its report.

INDIAN NATIONALS SENT TO CHINA

732. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals sent by Government to China in 1955-56 for learning Chinese language;

(b) the amount spent on them; and

(c) whether any of them have come back to India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Six.

(b) Rs. 5,124.

(c) No, Sir.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTH INDIA

733. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the answers given to Starred Question No. 722 on the 15th March, 1956 and supplementaries raised thereon and state:

(a) the contents of the thick sedimentary formations available in the Godavary and Krishna River Valleys;

(b) whether the expert advice has been obtained in the matter of their utility;

(c) whether the geological survey results of this area by the Andhra University Geologist have been submitted to Government; and

(d) if so, the findings thereon?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Apart from the building stones, the mineral occurrences include coal in Godavari and clays, limestone and dolomite in Godavari and Krishna River Valleys.

(b) No, Sir. The information available suggests that these deposits are not of any particular economic importance. The suggestion will be considered in the light of future investigations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

LEAVE RESERVE STAFF

734. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity between Class IV and Class III for providing leave reserve staff; and

(b) whether Government propose to remove this disparity?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, because the leave reserve is based on the quantum of leave and there is a difference between the leave terms admissible to the Class III and Class IV staff, under the present rules.

(b) This will not arise unless the leave terms are altered.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

735. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state the details of Geological Survey carried out in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1955-56?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Geological Survey is in progress and the information regarding the investigations which are actually carried out will become available on receipt of geologists' reports at the close of the field season which extends from November to April.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Wednesday, 4th April, 1956*]

		Columns
	ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	1749–1782
S. Q. No.	*Subject*	
1150	Copper	1749–1752
1154	Prospecting of Coal-fields	1752–1753
1155	Defence Science Organisation	1753–1754
1156	Fuel Research Committee	1755–1756
1159	Aerodrome near Dhana	1756–1757
1164	Education by Correspondence	1757–1758
1165	Naval Dockyard Apprentices School, Bombay	1758
1167	International Drama Festival	1759–1760
1168	Development of Tribal Areas (Manipur)	1760–1761
1169	Tuition fees in Universities	1761–1763
1171	Janata Colleges	1764–1765
1173	Pakistan Currency conversion facilities	1765–1767
1174	Registration of Engineers	1767–1768
1175	Rupkund Find	1769–1770
1180	Defence Factories	1770–1773
1181	U. N. Technical Aid	1773–1774
1182	Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya	1775–1776
1186	Naga Representatives in Delhi	1776–1777
1188	Visas for Pakistan Army Officers	1777–1778
1152	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	1779–1780
1160	Reserve Bank Branch at Patna	1780–1781
1179	Laccadive Islands	1781–1782
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	1782–1810
S. Q. No.		
1151	Purchase of Defence Stores	1782
1153	Bureau of Examination Research	1783
1157	Lok Sahayak Sena	1783
1158	The National Academies	1783–1784
1161	Hostels for Working Women	1784
1162	Indian National Congress Session, 1956	1784
1163	Mint	1784–1785
1166	Republic Day Celebrations	1785
1170	Aligarh University	1785
1172	Registration of Companies	1786
1176	Missionaries	1786
1177	Sterling Balances	1786–1787
1178	State Bank of India	1787
1183	Opium Factory, Neemuch	1787–1788
1184	Conference of Governors	1788
1185	National Extension Service Blocks	1788
1187	Institute of City and Guilds (London) Certificate	1788–1789
1189	Ordnance Factories	1789
1190	Central Social Welfare Board	1789–1790

S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1191	Verification of Character for Government Service	1790

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
695	Mineralogical Survey	1790–1791
696	I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers in Mysore	1791
697	Legal Remedy against Former Rulers	1791–1792
698	Student Apprenticeships Scheme	1792
699	Home Science Education	1792
700	Tax Rebate	1793
701	Bankers Training College	1793
702	Rupee Company	1793–1794
703	Opium	1794
704	Flag Day	1794–1795
705	*Ex*-Servicemen	1795
706	Scheduled Castes I. A. S. Candidates	1795–1796
707	The Qutab Minar	1796
708	Income-Tax arrears	1796
709	Naval Establishments	1797
710	Crimes in Delhi	1797–1798
711	Technical Training	1798
712	Colombo Plan	1798–1799
713	Discounting of "Hundis"	1799
714	Income-Tax Investigation Commission	1800

U S. Q. No.	Subject	Columns
715	Lignite	1800–1801
716	Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	1801
717	Development of Lahaul and Spiti	1801–1802
718	Geological Survey	1802
719	Income-Tax appeals	1802
720	Ladakh Aerodrome	1803
721	Bir Bikram College, Agartala	1803
722	Gold Smuggling	1803–1804
723	Janata Colleges	1804
724	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	1804–1805
725	Religious Conversions	1805
727	U. P. S. C.	1805–1806
728	Excise duty on Tobacco	1806–1807
729	Voluntary Savings	1807
730	All India Services	1807
731	General Education Courses.	1808
732	Indian Nationals sent to China	1808
733	Geological Survey of South India	1808–1809
734	Leave Reserve Staff.	1809–1810
735	Geological Survey	1810

GIPN—S2—78 Lok Sabha 31-1-57—840

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. III, 1956

(28*th March to* 17*th April*, 1956)

सत्यमेव जयते

7-3-85

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. III contains Nos. 31—45)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[*Part II Debates, Volume III—28th March to 17th April, 1956*]

No. 31—Wednesday, 28th March, 1956

	Columns
Motions for adjournment—	
Insult to special Envoy of India at Karachi on Pakistan Republic day	3587–94
Arrest of a Member	3594–95
Release of a Member on Bail	3595–96
Business of the House	3596,3598–99, 3710–14
Papers laid on the Table—	
President's Assent to Bills	3596
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	3596–97
Forty-eighth Report	3597
Correction of Answer to Starred Question	3597–98
Demands for Grants	3600–3708
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3600–3708
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3600–3708
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3601–3708
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3601–3708
Budget (Travancore-Cochin) 1956-57	3708–09
Daily Digest	3715–18

No. 32—Thursday, 29th March, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	3719
Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Re Condition of Hindus in East Pakistan and migration there from	3719–20
Business of the House	3720
Demands for Grants	3720–76
Demand No. 22—Tribal Areas	3720–75
Demand No. 23—External Affairs	3720–75
Demand No. 24—State of Pondicherry	3720–76
Demand No. 25—Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Demand No. 119—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3720–76
Resolution *re*: President's Prolcamation *re*: Travancore–Cochin	3776–3854
Demands for Grants on Account—Travancore-Cochin	3853–61
Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill	3861–62
Daily Digest	3863–64

No. 33—*Saturday*, 31*st March*, 1956

	Columns
Arrest and conviction of a Member	3865
Motion for adjournment—	
Fast of Shri Balram Das Tandon	3866–70
Demands for Grants	3865–66, 3870–3957
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3870–3957
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3870–3957
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3871–3957
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-eighth Report	3957
Resolution *re*: Fixing a Target date for Prohibition	3957–81
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	3982–4010
Daily Digest	4011–12

No. 34—*Monday*, 2*nd April*, 1956

President's assent to Bills	4013
Petition *re*: Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of publication) Bill	4013
Demands for Grants	4014–4144
Demand No. 92—Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–94
Demand No. 93—Expenditure on Displsaced persons	4014–95
Demand No. 94—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 139—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	4014–95
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4095–4144
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4096–4144
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4096–4144
Daily Digest	4145–46

No. 35—*Tuesday*, 3*rd April*, 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4147
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question	4147
Demands for Grants	4148–4262
Demand No. 67—Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148–4247
Demand No. 68—Multipurpose River Schemes	4148–4248

	Columns
Demand No. 69—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. . . .	4148-4248
Demand No. 134—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	4148-4248
Demand No. 135—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4148-42 8
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4249-62
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4249-62
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4249-62
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4250-62
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health .	4250-62
Daily Digest .	4263-64

No. 36—Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4265
Petitions *re*: Report of States Reorganisation Commission.	4265
Demands for Grants	4265-4396
Demand No. 47—Ministry of Health	4265-4318
Demand No. 48—Medical Services	4265-4319
Demand No. 49—Public Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 50—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	4265-4319
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply .	4320-96
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4320-96
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4320-96
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4320-96
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . .	4321-96
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4321-96
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4321-96
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4321-96
Daily Digest	4397-98

No. 37—Thursday, 5th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4399-4534
Demand No. 101—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply .	4399-4417
Demand No. 102—Supplies	4399-4417
Demand No. 103—Other Civil Works	4399-4417
Demand No. 104—Stationery and Printing	4399-4417

	Columns
Demand No. 105—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4417
Demand No. 143—New Delhi Capital Outlay	4399-4418
Demand No. 144—Capital Outlay on Buildings	4399–4418
Demand No. 145—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	4399–4418
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 88—Salt	4421–4534
Demand No. 89—Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production	4421–4534
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4421–4534
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4422–4534
Daily Digest	4535–36

No. 38—*Friday, 6th April,* 1956

Papers laid on the Table	4537–38
Estimates Committee—	
Twenty-fourth Report	4538
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill	4538–39
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of Certain Ministries	4539–41
Demands for Grants	4541–4616
Demand No. 87—Ministry of Production	4541–53
Demand No. 88—Salt	4541–53
Demand No. 89—Other Organisation under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 90—Government Collieries	4541–54
Demand No. 91—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 138—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production	4541–54
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4555–4616
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4555–4616
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4555–4616
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4556–4616
Demand No. 83—Mines	4556–4616
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 85—Exploration of oil and natural gas	4556–4616
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4556–4616
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4557–4616
Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill	4616

	Columns
Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill—	
Motions to consider and to refer to Select Committee	4616–59
Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 429)—	
Motion to consider	4689–72
Daily Digest	4673–76

No. 39—Monday, 9th April, 1956

Paper laid on the Table	4677
Delay in distribution of Annual Reports of certain Ministries	4677–80
Demands for Grants	4680–4822
Demand No. 78—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4702
Demand No. 79—Survey of India	4680–4703
Demand No. 80—Botanical Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 81—Zoological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 82—Geological Survey	4680–4703
Demand No. 83—Mines	4680–4703
Demand No. 84—Scientific Research	4680–4703
Demand No. 85—Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas	4680–4704
Demand No. 86—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 137—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	4680–4704
Demand No. 42—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4705–4819
Demand No. 43—Forest	4705–4820
Demand No. 44—Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 45—Civil Veterinary Services	4705–4820
Demand No. 46—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4705–4820
Demand No. 127—Capital Outlay on Forests	4706–4820
Demand No. 128—Purchases of Foodgrains	4706–4820
Demand No. 129—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	4706–4822
Daily Digest	4823–24

No. 40—Tuesday, 10th April, 1956

Demands for Grants	4825–4958
Demand No. 70—Ministry of Labour	4826–4933
Demand No. 71—Chief Inspector of Mines	4826–4934
Demand No. 72—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	4826–4934
Demand No. 73—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	4826–4934
Demand No. 74—Civil Defence	4827–4934

COLUMNS

Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of labour . 4827–4934
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs 4935–58
Demand No. 52—Cabinet 4935–58
Demand No. 53—Delhi 4935–58
Demand No. 54—Police. 4936–58
Demand No. 55—Census 4936–58
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . 4936–58
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . 4936–58
Demand No. 58—Kutch 4936–58
Demand No. 59—Manipur 4937–58
Demand No. 60—Tripura 4937–58
Demand No. 61—Relations with States. 4937–58
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs 4937–58
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs 4937–58

Daily Digest 4959–60

No. 41—Wednesday, 11th April, 1956

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Forty-ninth Report . . 4961

Demands for Grants 4961–5110
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110
Demand No. 52—Cabinet 4961–5110
Demand No. 53—Delhi 4961–5110
Demand No. 54—Police 4961–5110
Demand No. 55—Census 4961–5110
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . 4961–5110
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . 4961–5110
Demand No. 58—Kutch 4961–5110
Demand No. 59—Manipur 4961–5110
Demand No. 60—Tripura 4961–5110
Demand No. 61—Relations with States 4961–5110
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs 4961–5110

Daily Digest 5111–12

No. 42—Thursday, 12th April, 1956

	Columns
Demands for Grants	5113–5232
Demand No. 51—Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–28
Demand No. 52—Cabinet	5113–29
Demand No. 53—Delhi	5113–29
Demand No. 54—Police	5113–29
Demand No. 55—Census	5113–29
Demand No. 56—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	5113–29
Demand No. 57—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5113–29
Demand No. 58—Kutch	5113–30
Demand No. 59—Manipur	5113–30
Demand No. 60—Tripura	5113–30
Demand No. 61—Relations with States	5113–30
Demand No. 62—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–30
Demand No. 131—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5113–31
Demand No. 66—Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 133—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel	5132–94
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5194–5232
Demand No. 2—Industries	5195–5232
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5195–5232
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5195–5232
Papers laid on the Table	5182
Daily Digest	5233–34

No. 43—Saturday, 14th April, 1956

Correction of Answer to Short Notice Question	5235–37
Demands for Grants	5237–5303
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 2—Industries	5237–5303
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5237–5303
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5237–5303
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-ninth Report	5303–04

	Columns
Resolution *re*: Appointment of a Committee on Industrial and Commercial State Undertakings	5304–56
Resolution *re*: Nationalisation of Banks	5356
Daily Digest	5357–58

No. 44—Monday, 16th April, 1956

Motion for Adjournment—	
Alleged Lathi Charge by Delhi Police.	5359–65
Business of the House	5365–66
President's Assent to Bill	5366
Life Insurance Corporation Bill	5366
Demands for Grants—	5366
Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–5498
Demand No. 2—Industries	5366–86
Demand No. 3—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	5366-86
Demand No. 4—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	5366–86
Demand No. 17—Ministry of Education	5366–86
Demand No. 18—Archaeology	5387–5482
Demand No. 19—Other Scientific Departments	5387–5483
Demand No. 20—Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 21—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education	5387–5483
Demand No. 118—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education	5388–5483
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5388–5483
Demand No. 27—Customs	5484–98
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5484–98
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5484–98
Demand No. 30—Opium	5484–98
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5485–98
Demand No. 32—Payment to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5485–98
Demand No. 33—Audit	5485–98
Demand No. 34—Currency	5485–98
Demand No. 35—Mint	5485–98
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5486-98
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5486–98

	Columns
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5486–98
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5487–98
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5487–98
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5487–98
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5487–98
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5487–98
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5488–98
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5488–98
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5488–98
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5488–98
Daily Digest	5499–5500

No. 45, Tuesday, 17th April, 1956

Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-second Report	5501
Correction of Answers to Starred Questions	5501–04
Demands for Grants	5504–5612
Demand No. 26—Ministry of Finance	5504–5603
Demand No. 27—Customs	5504–5603
Demand No. 28—Union Excise Duties	5504–5603
Demand No. 29—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	5504–5603
Demand No. 30—Opium	5504–5604
Demand No. 31—Stamps	5504–5604
Demand No. 32—Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	5504–5604
Demand No. 33—Audit	5504–5604
Demand No. 34—Currency	5504–5604
Demand No. 35—Mint	5504–5604
Demand No. 36—Territorial and Political Pensions	5504–5604
Demand No. 37—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	5504–5605
Demand No. 38—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance	5504–5605
Demand No. 39—Grants-in-aid to States	5504–5605
Demand No. 40—Miscellaneous Adjustments, between the Union and State Governments	5504–5605
Demand No. 41—Pre-partition Payments	5504–5605
Demand No. 120—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	5504–5605
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	5504–5606

	COLUMNS
Demand No. 122—Capital Outlay on Mints	5504–5606
Demand No. 123—Commuted Value of Pensions	5504–5606
Demand No. 124—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	5504–5606
Demand No. 125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	5504–5607
Demand No. 126—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	5504–5607
Demand No. 63—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 64—Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 65—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	5607–10
Demand No. 75—Ministry of Law	5607–10
Demand No. 76—Administration of Justice	5607–11
Demand No. 77—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law	5607–11
Demand No. 106—Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 107—Atomic Energy Research	5607–11
Demand No. 146—Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	5607–11
Demand No. 108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs	5607–12
Demand No. 109—Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 110—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Lok Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 111—Rajya Sabha	5607–12
Demand No. 112—Secretariat of the Vice President	5607–12
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	5612–20
Daily Digest	5621–22

GIPN—S. V—45 Lok Sabha/56—5-4-57—840.

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 25551
Dated 11.3.2015

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II— Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 4th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part* I)

11-28 A.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under the provisions of Article 123 (2) of the Constitution a copy of the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1956 (No. 4 of 1956) promulgated by the President on the 31st March, 1956. [*Placed in the Library. See No.* S—117/56]

PETITIONS *RE*: REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to present two petitions signed by 549 and 3609 petitioners respectively, relating to the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

---

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health. Out of 3 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 29 minutes have already been availed of, and 2 hours and 31 minutes now remain.

Dr. Rama Rao will now continue his speech.

To give opportunity to many hon. Members, if they agree, I will restrict the time to ten minutes for each Member.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): With discretion up to 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Yesterday I was speaking about the Tata Memorial Hospital. I saw a news item some time back that Government was taking it over by giving a compensation of Rs. 45,00,000. I put some questions and I could not get proper information, but now I understand that that amount does not represent the compensation to be paid in respect of the Hospital, but it is expected to be spent for improvements to the Hospital. Therefore, my objection does not stand. It is for the Government to say whether it is better to spend the whole amount there or elsewhere. My only anxiety is that facilities should be provided in as many centres as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat for a minute? Let all hon. Members finish talking to one another. How can we go on with our work if hon. Members go on indulging in conversation in the House?— Now, let him proceed.

Dr. Rama Rao: I turn to cinchona. I will be very brief because I want to talk about other things. It has given us quinine which has saved—we do not know, how many crores of lives. Duchess of Cinchona came in for a lot of criticism for using the Peruvian bark. Still we are using it. It would request the hon. Minister to start manufacturing some synthetic anti-malarials. They are spending a lot of amount on this every year; last year the total amount spent was Rs. 43 lakhs. Now, they have got about 2:5 lakh lbs. of quinine and bark from which another 2 lakh lbs. could be obtained. I do not think they will be able to sell it. I request them to reduce the price to the minimum and sell it even at a loss and make some money out of it. However, the more essential thing is synthetic anti-malarials.

With regard to Tuberculosis, the old statistics have been repeated many times. Five lakhs of people are dying every year and our bed strength at the most is 20,000. According to the Bhore Committee, we require five lakhs that means another 4,80,000. Now, the

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Rama Rao]

methods of treatment are easier and cheaper. I hope Government will pay more attention to this. I repeat what I said on another occasion. So far as the best method of detecting TB at the earliest stage is concerned, X-Ray is the best method. Money spent on free X-Rays, on these facilities is well spent. At least start with district hospitals. Start this in the district hospitals. They have got X-Ray plant. I want the Central Government to provide facilities to give absolutely free X-Ray because that will enable the doctors not only in Government service but in private practice, to detect the disease at an early stage. That is the most important factor in the cure of T.B.

Regarding Jumna water, because of the death of many people, Government are seized of this matter and we are informed that they are going to take very prompt and effective steps. I hope they will follow this method and prevent the pollution of our rivers in other places all over the country.

One word about Andhra. Poor Andhra is neglected under almost all Ministries. We have a new incomplete college at Guntur and we want to start another at Kurnool. I want the Government to help the Guntur college with a liberal grant and also give facilities and money for the Kurnool college.

Next I come to slum clearance. We are told that the hon. Prime Minister visited and he was shocked to such an extent that he said that they must be burnt. That is the reaction. He himself mentioned that he was angry with the situation. But what is the solution? I suggest the method followed by the Madras Corporation. They laid out a new area and gave them sanitary facilities; similarly, lay out roads and give them latrines, water facilities, etc. Give small sites free so that they can build small houses. In my opinion that is the most practical and the quickest method of dealing with these slums.

I want to come to the more delicate point—family planning. On principle I am against using family planning and the so-called over-population as a means of propaganda for the evils of capitalism. You just want to shift the blame to something else; the real cause of poverty and unemployment is due to the capitalist system and the unequal distribution of wealth and chances of employment.

Regarding family planning itself, I have very serious objection to the limited methods which the Central Government advise. I fear the personal prejudices of the Minister are also partly responsible. There are three accepted principles of birth control—rhythm method, chemical and mechanical contraceptives; and surgical methods. Government find that the rhythm method is unpopular and a failure. I do not see why it should be a failure though it has its own limitations; anyway, they find it a failure. Next, the hon. Minister is opposed to chemical and mechanical contraceptives and she is also opposed to surgical methods. What is it that they are spending their money on—that is my question. I do not want to go into the details of surgery but it is understood that, subject to social, psychological and physical conditions and if they had enough children, subject to so many other conditions which I do not want to go into, surgery is also one useful method. You cannot exclude surgery from birth control in suitable cases. As Marie Stopes, the archbishop of birth control says, it is an ideal method provided other conditions are satisfied. Government must provide facilities for this in the State hospitals. It is for the doctor to take all things into consideration and explain to the persons concerned the possibilities and complications.

In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Health Minister to the publicity being given to a certain book and certain institutions taking advantage of the Prime Minister's name. Probably, the Prime Minister has signed or recommended that book without reading; I am sorry to say so. I cannot read certain passages here but I refer to page 126 of this book *Family Planning*. I cannot read it; it is so obscene and preposerous. I ask the Health Minister to look into it and draw the attention of the Prime Minister to these things in this book to which he has given a recommendation and it is widely publicised. I shall read from this book—*Family Planning* by Lady Dr. K. Satyawati—She is not medical doctor. She got a doctorate of science (commercial) *honoris causa* from the Commercial University, Delhi.

An Hon. Member: It is not a recognised university.

Dr. Rama Rao: I do not know. There are so many quacks; that is not my concern. My concern is the lending of the name of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to

this. It is a serious matter. There are so many things here. There is a prescription—how to get a handsome child. It says : "I know of many cases whom I gave this medicine and they were blessed with a handsome boy." This is absolute rot. I wish this were true and my mother knew it! There is not only the name of the Prime Minister; there are so many others—Seth Govind Das and Gadgil. It contains the photos of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and C. Rajagopalachari and another photo of some persons including the Health Minister. This is a very serious matter. It is unconsciously encouraging the bogus practice. You know our people and the respect that they have for the Prime Minister. It says of permanent birth control and all sorts of humbug.

There is one point more. There is a medicine for regular menses. It means nothing but abortion—criminal abortion —the description here is : "A sure and quite harmless birth control medicine which has been tried on hundreds of cases and which keeps the monthly course in order and quite regular." Any pregnant woman can take it—can take this medicine with the recommendation of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Now I come to—I really did not want to speak on it; I wanted to avoid it for want of time—Ayurveda. I have explained my position previously in one of my speeches. Under the present conditions of India, where medical assistance is hopelessly inadequate, my suggestion was—as they did in China—to take all the ayurvedic and other medical practitioners—all are not ayurvedic practitioners; probably, one-fourth or one-tenth of them may be ayurvedic practitioners—and give them basic instructions in modern methods: how to give injections, how to sterilise things, basic knowledge about bacteria and all these things. These drugs, whether you like them or not, can do some good. A drug like penicillin, it is true, is not as harmless as we think, but, I think, less harm can be done by over doing it than by not giving it. That is why I request the Government to give these medical practitioners short courses of training in modern sciences and allow them to practise. If you train them, they may assist you in your public health schemes also.

The second thing is—the Government is already doing it—to ask distinguished medical men to investigate the drugs. Let us standardise them according to modern methods. There is nothing like allopathic standardisation and ayurvedic standardisation. You want to know what a plant contains, what properties it has got. There are methods, chemical and physical. You have to use them and standardise them. Put them into use. There are many drugs which can be used. You will be surprised to know what amount of researches we do. Therefore, use them.

Thirdly, I would like that our medical colleges have a better knowledge of Ayurveda from a historical standpoint; particularly, the fundamental principles of ethics taught by Ayurveda. Those principles of ethics stand even today, even though the practices may be obsolete. Take the Oath of Hypocrites. Even today it stands as the guiding principle of medicine. So the ethical principles laid down by Ayurveda are useful.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is the hon. Member aware that now a days ayurveda treatment is more costly than allopathic—these Asavams and Arishtams are very costly.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members must conclude now.

Dr. Rama Rao: Usually I never ask for more time, but I would request you, Sir, to allow me three more minutes.

I want to ask our young friends,—particularly our young Azad here—do they know what is happening in the progress of medicine? Do they know our condition ? I am not speaking of ayurvedic medicines. I am talking of modern medicines. Take the situation 100 years ago, the situation 25 years ago when I left the college and the situation now.

Hundred years ago we did not have chloroform. We had no anaesthesia. Operations were not done so quickly as they are done today. You can imagine the sufferings in those days. We did not know anything about bacteria. We did not know the cause of malaria. It was Dr. Ross who found this out, that this is done by mosquitoes. You know the effect of his finding that mosquito is the conveyor of malaria. That has given us the means to destroy the causes of malaria. Malaria is still the biggest killer in India. Of course, recently the situation might have improved, but about 10 lakhs of people die due to malaria alone in India. So, these things have come to be known within 100 years. There was no asceptic surgery. It was Dr. Lister, later on Lord Lister, who started that. There are

[Dr. Rama Rao]

so many things like that. We did not know about vitamins, hormones, aspirins, salverson, anti-rabbic treatment, X-Rays, radium and so on. Recently, within my own life—in the 25 years after I left my college—we have come to know about many things. We did not know about sulphonamide, penicillin, DDT and other things. DDT is a wonderful thing. I blame the Government for not using it effectively and extensively. Anyway the Government seems to be lucky, because in all quarrels they are escaping without much to do. In Burma, during the last war, they used DDT to such an extent that the cases of malaria came down from a very high number to about 0·4 or something like that. Therefore, these are wonderful drugs.

Science is progressing very rapidly. So, if things were so before 25 years you can imagine what it would have been 100 years before. Am I to go back to 1400 years? I consider modern medical science as Ayurveda. Ayurveda is science of life. It is wrong to think that one is different from other. But am I to send a patient suffering from pneumonia for treatment by old methods, when I have the latest medicines? A couple of injections say of penicillin will make him all right. There are so many things like that.

I appreciate the spirit of Charaka and Susruta, their attitude, their desire for acquisition and distribution of knowledge. But if they were to sit in the visitors' gallery and see our friends arguing against the progress made in the medical science they will hang their heads in shame, if they do not collapse (*Interruption.*)

I have no time, otherwise I would have answered to these interruptions.

So, what is the danger? The danger is this. If I send a patient suffering from weakness to a modern hospital T.B., if it is present, can be detected very easily. If the Government open an ayurvedic hospital, naturally, our people due to ignorance will go there. They will go on delaying the matter and the disease will become very serious. It will reach an advanced stage, when it will become difficult to be cured.

Therefore, we will be failing in our duty to the people of India, who are already suffering and who do not have proper medical aid, if we, public men of great importance lend our name to the so-called ayurvedic patriotism, it is a dangerous thing to do. We will be doing a great injustice to our people. Therefore, we should not make a mixture of patriotism and Ayurveda. Science is science. We do not say: "ayurvedic electricity". My friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena, if his alsatian is ill, will not send it to an ayurvedic doctor. He will send it to the latest, best veterinary surgeon. Why send our people to anything other than the best and latest treatment? Regarding cost, that is no consideration. It is the duty of our Government to manufacture the drugs cheaply, and give the best and most efficient treatment to the people entirely free of charge.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (करनाल) : मेरे पास वक्त बहुत कम है और बातें मुझे इतनी करनी हैं कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस चीज का जिक्र करूं और किस चीज का न करूं क्योंकि देहली में आप जानते हैं कि ज्यादातर जो काम होता है उसका ताल्लुक हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से ही रहता है और अब यह जो रिआरगनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) होने वाला है, इसके बाद तो सारा ही काम इस मिनिस्ट्री से आयेगा और उस पर विचार करने के लिये जो ४, ५ घंटे आप यहां दिया करेंगे, उसमें न मालूम किस तरह से हम सब बातों पर विचार कर सकेंगे और उसके संग जस्टिस (न्याय) कर सकेंगे ।

सबसे पहले थोड़े से शब्द में इस देहली डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी (विकास प्राधिकार) के विषय में कहना चाहूंगी । अब रहा यह सवाल कि मकानात तोड़े जायें या न तोड़े जायें अथवा किसे नोटिस दिया जाय और किसे न दिया जाय, वह तो डिटेल्स (विस्तार) की बात है और बहुत कुछ सुधारी भी जा सकती है । लेकिन जो बेसिक (मूल) गलती उसमें है वह यह है कि जमीनों के बेचने पर आज कोई रुकावट नहीं है और होता यह है कि बहुत सारी प्राइवेट एजेंसीज अपनी अपनी जमीनें बेच करके चली जाती हैं और जिन बेचारे गरीब आदमियों को वह बेच देती हैं, ऐसे लोग जो अपेक्षाकृत गरीब होते हैं, थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन खरीद लेते हैं लेकिन उसके बाद उस पर मकान नहीं बना सकते । नक़शा तो पास होने की छोटी बात ह पर दिल्ली में कई ऐसे इलाक़े हैं जहां कि जमीन १०, २० वर्ष में डेवलप होने वाली नहीं है और ऐसे इलाक़े में वह जमीन खरीद करके बैठे हैं और अगर उनको मकान बनाने की इजाजत न दी गई या उनके मकानात तोड़ दिये गये तो न मालूम उन

बेचारों का क्या होने वाला है । इसलिये मुझे बहुत अदब के साथ आपकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना है कि जो हो चुका वह तो हो चुका लेकिन कम से कम आगे के लिये देहली में कुछ वक्त के लिये जब तक कि देहली का डेवलपमेंट प्लान (विकास योजना) तैयार न हो जाय तब तक के लिये और जमीनों की बिक्री देहली में बंद कर दी जाय । जमीन की बिक्री रोकने का जब सवाल पेश होता है तो उसके लिये कहा जाता है कि ऐसा करना फंडामेंटल राइट्स (मूलभत अधिकार) की खिलाफवरजी करना होगा लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर कोई मंजूरी के बगैर दुमंजिला या तीन मंजिला मकान बना लेता है तो यह हाउस उसको तोड़ने की इजाजत दे सकता है तो मुझे कुछ इसमें संदेह नहीं कि थोड़े अर्से के लिये वह जमीन बेचना भी रोक सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे वाटर एंड स्यूवेज बोर्ड के बारे में कहनी है । मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस हुआ कि पिछली बार जब यहां पर जांडिस इन्क्वायरी कमिटी (पीलिया जांच समिति) की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त कुछ गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई थी और जो जवाब हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया था उससे भी यह गलतफहमी मिटी नहीं बल्कि बनी रही । मिनिस्टर महोदय ने उस वक्त कहा था कि यह जो वाटर एंड स्यूवेज बोर्ड है यह सेंटर (केन्द्र) के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है । इस स्पीच (भाषण) में से मैं क्वोट (उद्धरण) नहीं करना चाहती क्योंकि उससे वक्त ज्यादा लगेगा और मैं अपने दूसरे प्वाइंट्स पर बोल नहीं पाऊंगी । लेकिन उन्होंने यह कहा कि सेंटर से इस बोर्ड का ताल्लुक नहीं है और खास तौर से उनकी मिनिस्ट्री के साथ तो इसका कतई ताल्लुक नहीं है । उन्होंने इस बात का भी एश्योरेंस (आश्वासन) दिया कि आगे से पानी का जो मामला है उसको सेंटर लुक आफ्टर (देखभाल) करेगा । मैं इस हाउस की तवज्जह इस बोर्ड की जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं । यह बोर्ड सेंटर के एक्ट से ताल्लुक रखता है और जहां तक उसके लिये नामिनेशन का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक पैसे का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक ग्रांट का ताल्लुक है, यह सब चीजें सेंटर से ही ताल्लुक रखती हैं । ऐसा भी मेरे नोटिस में आया है कि जहां तक दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक है, किसी वक्त उसने सेंटर से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि जो डायरेक्टर आफ हेल्थ सर्विसिज है उसको भी इस बोर्ड में नामिनेट कर दिया जाना चाहिये । मैंने सुना है कि उनको यह जवाब दिया गया कि २० बरस से यह बोर्ड काम कर रहा है और अब इसमें किसी तबदीली की जरूरत नहीं है । जब फिर दिल्ली की गवर्नमेंट ने इसके बारे में लिखा तो कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया और जब रिमाइंडर्स (स्मरण पत्र) भेजे गये तो कहा गया कि रिमाइंडर भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ बात नहीं, कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं, एपिडेमिक्स (व्यापक रोग) फैलते हैं, घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है । लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि जो जिम्मेवारी दूसरों के कंधों पर डालने की कोशिश की जाती है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है । साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि कोई ऐसी बात कहना जिससे कि हाऊस के मेम्बर मिसगाइड (गलतफहमी) हों, वह तो बिल्कुल ही आपके लिये मुनासिब नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगी कि यह जो बोर्ड है, इसकी जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है, यह जो आथारिटी है, इस चीज को क्लीयर (स्पष्ट) कर दिया जाय ।

दिल्ली की हैल्थ सर्विसिज के साथ एक दो और बातें जुड़ी हुई हैं । एक यहां से पांच मील की दूरी पर बादली का डम्प है । इसके आसपास १०–१२ गांव हैं और वहां पर बीमारी फैल रही है । इन लोगों को इस डम्प की वजह से बहुत ज्यादा कष्ट हो रहा है । वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे गांव वालों को लोगों ने लड़कियां देना बन्द कर दिया है, हमारे गांव वालों से शादियां करना बन्द कर दिया है । इसकी वजह यही है जैसे कि मैंने आपसे अभी कहा कि वहां पर कूड़ा फैल गया है, बीमारी फैल गई है । मैंने सुना है कि कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई गई थी जिससे कि कूड़ा डेसट्रोय (नष्ट) करने के लिये कुछ मशीनें खरीदी जा सकें । दिल्ली बहुत छोटा शहर है और यहां पर इस तरह डम्पिंग ग्राउंड (कूड़ा करकट की जगहें) बनाये जायें, इसको यह एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकता है । लेकिन अब मुझे पता चला है कि इस स्कीम को टर्न डाउन (रद्द) कर दिया गया है । इसी तरह से शहर के बीचोंबीच कुतब रोड पर कूड़ा फेंकने की एक जगह है । वहां पर एक प्लेटफार्म इसी काम के लिये बनाया गया है । जब यह प्लाटफार्म बनाया गया था उस वक्त दिल्ली की आबादी तीन साढ़े तीन लाख की थी । लेकिन आज जब दिल्ली की इतनी ज्यादा आबादी हो गई है फिर भी वहां पर

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

कूड़ा जमा किया जाता है। वहां से इस कूड़े को बाद में शहर से बाहर ले जाया जाता है। ऐसी भी कोई स्कीम आई थी जिससे कि कूड़ा सीधे ही शहर से बाहर ले जाया जा सके। मुझे पता चला है कि वह स्कीम भी नामंजूर कर दी गई है। हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट के सामने और स्कीमें हों। अगर ऐसा है तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह उन स्कीमों को हमारे सामने रखें।

अब थोड़ा सा मैं फूड एडल्ट्रेशन (खाद्य अपमिश्रण) के बारे में कहती हूं। फूड एडल्ट्रेशन के बारे में हमने जो कानून बनाया है वह ऐसा है कि जब खुराक की चीज में मिलावट की जाती है तो उसके लिये काफी सख्त सजा दी जाती है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो बड़ी बड़ी मिलें हैं, जहां पर तेल निकाला जाता है, जहां पर आटा पीसा जाता है, वहां से जो सैम्पल (नमूना) हैल्थ आथोरिटी की तरफ से लिये जाते हैं, वह भी फेल हो जाते हैं, और जो छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार है, उसके यहां से भी जो सैम्पल लिया जाता है, वह भी फेल हो जाता है अब इन दोनों को एक सा ही फाइन (जुर्माना) किया जाता है। जो मिल मालिक है वह तो जुर्माना बड़ी आसानी से दे सकता है और साथ ही रिश्वत दे कर अपना छुटकारा पा सकता है लेकिन जो गरीब दुकानदार है, उसके लिये न रिश्वत देना सम्भव है और न ही इतना ज्यादा जुर्माना। यह दुकानदार जो कि दो दो और चार चार पैसे के पैकेट बेचता है, किस तरह से इतना ज्यादा जुर्माना अदा कर सकता है। हमारे पास कुछ दुकानदार आये और उन्होंने अपनी मुश्किलात हमें बतलाईं। उनकी शिकायतें बहुत हद तक सही हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाय कि जहां पर चीजें बनती हैं, वहीं पर इनको टैस्ट किया जाय और टैस्ट करने के बाद सील कर दिया जाय और तब फिर इन चीजों को दुकानदार के पास भेजा जाय और अगर फिर भी कोई मिलावट का पता चले तो इन दुकानदारों को जिम्मेवार न ठहराया जाय।

अब सबसे इम्पार्टेंट (महत्वपूर्ण) जो सब्जेक्ट (विषय) है और जिस पर अब मैं आना चाहती हूं वह स्लम क्लीयरेंस (गंदी बस्तियों को हटाना) का है। हम लोग दिल्ली वाले अपना अहोभाग्य समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने घूम फिर कर इन जगहों का दौरा किया। उन्होंने इन स्लम्स को देखा। पर सच जानिये कि इन स्लम्स में रहने वाल डर गये हैं और खौफजदा फील (महसस) करने लग गये हैं। उनका कहना है कि आजतक तो हम अपनी गरीबी को छिपाये बैठे थे, लेकिन अब न जाने क्या होने वाला है। हमारे मकान खराब थे, यह हम मानते हैं, लेकिन उन में रहकर हम अपनी रोटी तो कमा रहे थे। उनको पता नहीं कि उनको उठा कर अब कहां और कितनी दूर फेंका जाने वाला है। अब हो सकता है कि उनका खाने का अधिकार भी उनसे छिन जाय। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर आज अपनी पालिसी स्लम क्लीयरेंस के बारे में इस सदन में साफ साफ बता दें। बहुत बार कई किस्म के बिल इस मिनिस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखने वाले इस सदन में आए और उस वक्त भी इस चीज का जिक्र आया। हमारे कई आनरेबल मेंबर्स ने कहा कि हमें लिखकर एश्योरेंस मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में से थी जिन्होंने कहा कि मैं ज़बानी कह देना और नोटिस में ला देना काफी समझती हूं। मगर मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इतना करने के बावजूद भी आज हम लोगों को उन एश्योरेंसिस आश्वासनों) से इत्मिनान नहीं है, भरोसा नहीं कि स्लम क्लीयिरेंस के बारे में कौन सी पालिसी एडाप्ट (अपनाई) की जाने वाली है। स्लम क्लीयरेंस का मतलब यह है कि लोगों को अच्छे मकान दिये जायं, बेहतर मकान दिये जायें, न कि यह है कि एक अमीर आदमी की नज़र से, पैसे वाले आदमी की नज़र से, उस दुखी और दरिद्र को उठा कर कहीं छिपा दिया जाये और उसको उसकी नज़र से ओझल कर दिया जाये, जैसे पुराने जमाने में जब राजकुमार और राजकुमारियां सैर को जाया करती थीं तो इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता था कि कोई लंगड़ा, कोई लूला, कोई बीमार उनको नज़र न आ जाये और उसको उनके सामने नहीं आने दिया जाता था। हमारी नई दिल्ली वाले शायद इस कोशिश में ह, कि वह हमारी हकूमत से यह करवायें कि उन को अपनी आंखों से ओझल करके ऐसी जगह फेंक दिया जाए जहां किसी की नज़र न पड़े। अध्यक्षमहोदय, हमको सबसे पहले इस चीज पर साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि स्लम क्लीयरेंस का मतलब क्या है। स्लम क्लीयरेंस का मतलब यह है कि जहां पर वे लोग रहते ह, उस ज़मीन को डिवेलप किया जाय और कोशिश इस चीज की

की जाए कि उन लोगोंमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा को वहीं पर जमीन दी जाए। बाकी जो लोग बच जाये, उनको जो उसके सब से ज्यादा नजदीक जगह है वहां पर बसाया जाय। मैं यह नही कहती कि अगर आपको कोई जमीन पब्लिक इंट्रेस्ट (सावजनिक हित) में चाहिये तो आप उस जमीन को न लें। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहती हूं कि नजदीक से नजदीक जहां पर भी जमीन अवेलेबल (उपलब्ध) हो, वह उनको दी जाए। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर सौ सौ बरस से लोग रहते आए ह। अगर सौ बरस के बाद आज हकूमत प्रोग्रेसिव (प्रगतिशील) हो जाए, सोशलिस्ट स्टेट कायम करना चाहे, अगर उसके दिमाग में यह आ जाय कि नीरो की तरह से बरबाद करके हम एक नया शहर बनायें, तो यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इससे लोगों को रोजगार मिलने वाला नहीं है। हमारा जो उद्देश्य है एक सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ स्टेट का मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूं, अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो हम एक समाजवादी ढांचा तो नहीं, हां एक समाजवादी झांसा जरूर बना लेंगे। इस लिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करती हूं कि दिल्ली में रफ (स्थूल) गिनती पर ७०० कटड़े ऐसे हैं जिन को कि सफाई होनी चाहिये। उन में से १२० इम्प्रवमेंट ट्रस्ट के हैं, १४० कस्टोडियन के हैं और बाकी प्राइवेट लोगों के ह। मुझे यह अर्ज करना ह कि कटड़े जो शहर के बीच हैं इनकी जमीन को एक्वायर (अर्जन) करना चाहिये और आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल जो पास करवाया है, अगर हो सके, तो उसका इस्तेमाल इस वक्त करें और उससे फायदा उठायें। मैं कहती हूं कि एक अमीर से जमीन छीन कर दूसरे अमीर को देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हमें इन गरीब लोगों का ध्यान रखना है और इनके लिये कुछ करना है। जो कानन पास किया गया हैं अगर उसका इस्तेमाल दिल्ली जैसी जगह के लिए नहीं किया गया तो और कहां आप करेंगे। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करती हूं कि उन जमीनों को एक्वायर करके वहां पर जहां तक हो सके, इन लोगों की जिन की कि हटाया जायगा, बस्तियां बना कर बसाने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

12 NOON

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक खास बस्ती का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहती हूं, इसलिए कि उस बस्ती का जिक्र यहां पर कुछ सवाल और जवाबों के सिलसिले में आया था और आनरेबल मिनिस्टर में जवाब दिया कि उस बस्ती के लिए जो कुछ हो रहा है वह पबलिक के नुमायन्दों की और सब लोगों की राय से हो रहा है। यह जवाब बड़ा मिसलीडिंग (भ्रान्तिजनक) है। मैं जमुना बाजार का जिक्र करना चाहती हूं जहां पर कि स्लम क्लियर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है हमारी इन तमाम मीटिंग्स के बाद यह तै हुआ कि उन लोगों की वहां आबाद करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर श्री राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि इसके लिए एक लिखित एश्योरेंस दिया जाये कि वहां पर दो तिहाई या एक तिहाई ये ही लोग बसाये जायेंगे। उस समय हमने उनकी बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कहा कि कह देना काफी है। लेकिन इन सब बातों के बाद एक मीटिंग बुलायी गयी और उसमें यह कहा गया कि जो जमुना बाजार की जमीन है उसमें किसी को आबाद नहीं किया जायगा बल्कि वहां पर एक खुला लान (घास का मैदान) लगाया जायगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह फसला कैसे किया गया। क्या ये दिल्ली के गरीब आदमी घास खाया करेंगे? अगर आप उनके घरों की जमीन पर घास लगायेंगे तो उन लोगों को वह पसन्द भी नहीं आयेगी और उनके लिए मुनासिब भी नहीं होगी। उस मीटिंग में आगे यह कहा गया कि उस जगह पर जो मकान बन गये ह उनको एक्वायर करके गिरा दिया जायगा और जो प्लाट बिक गये हैं उनको वापस खरीद लिया जायेगा और वहां सब जगह पर घास ही घास लगा दी जायेगी। आज सवाल जवाब में आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि जो भी मकान बन गये ह उनको गिराने का सवाल नहीं है उनको हटाने का सवाल भी नहीं है। मतलब यह है कि जैसा पहले तै हुआ कि उनको हटाया जायेगा, वह अब नहीं किया जायगा। मैं इस चीज को साफ कर देना चाहती हूं कि मैं उनको हटानेके हक में नहीं हूं। ये बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान हैं जो कि आपके इजाजत और कायदे कानून के मुताबिक बने हैं। मैं नहीं चाहती कि उनको गिरा दिया जाय। न मैं यह चाहती हूं कि इन मकानों को लाखों रुपये में खरीद कर आप उनकी जगह पर घास लगायें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि ये लोग बीस बीस और तीस तीस साल से इस जगह पर रह रहे हैं और गवर्नमेंट की किराया दे रहे हैं। अगर आप कोई स्कीम बनाकर उनको वहां से हटा दें और उनकी जगह पर पैसे वालों के मकान बन जायें, तो यह स्कीम हम पसन्द नहीं आ सकती। उस वक्त यह भी कहा गया था कि इन लोगों के लिये दूसरी जगह

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से दरख्वास्त करूंगी कि वे इन दोनों जगहों को जाकर देख । इस बस्ती में रहने वाले मोची हैं, जिनकी बीवी भी काम करती है, बच्चे भी काम करते हैं और वे खुद भी काम करते हैं । ये लोग गली गली घूम घूम कर जूतियों की मरम्मत करते हैं । अब अगर इन लोगों को यहां से दस मील या ६, ७ मील दूर ले जाया जायेगा तो ये लोग गलियों में घूम घूम कर काम नहीं कर पायेंगे । उस बस्ती में तांगे वाले रहते हैं । अब मान लीजिये कि इन लोगों को शहर से सात आठ मील दूर बसाया जाता है, तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? इनको काम नहीं मिलेगा । इसकी वजह यह है कि जो लोग दूर से आते हैं वे मोटर रिक्शा पर या बस पर आते हैं तांगों पर नहीं आते । तीसरे लोग यहां पर साइकिल रिक्शे वाले रहते हैं । ये लोग तीन सौ के रिक्शे के लिए मालिक को रोज पांच रुपये देते थे । हम लोगों ने साल भर कोशिश करके उनकी सोसाइटी बनायी जिससे कि ये लोग पांच आना रोज में अब रिक्शा ले सकते हैं । अगर आप इनको दूर हटा कर अच्छा मकान भी दे दें तो ये उसमें क्या कर सकते हैं । अगर आप इनको शाहदरे के पार या शहर से दस मील दूर पर ले जाकर रख दें या ओखला की तरफ नई दिल्ली में रख दें तो ये लोग अपनी रोजी किस तरह कमा सकते हैं । नई दिल्ली में तो रिक्शा चलता नहीं । इनको अपना काम करने के लिये सात आठ मील खाली शहर तक आना होगा । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इनको इतनी दूर न जाना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूं कि उस मीटिंग में यह भी फैसला किया गया कि अगर जमुना बाजार लोगों की कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी (सहकारी समिति) जमीन लेना चाहेगी तो उसको जमीन दी जायेगी ताकि ये लोग मकान बना लें । उस चीज को भी मना कर दिया गया ।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह की जो सर्विसेज हैं इनको शहर से बाहर ले जाने से सिर्फ इन्हीं की तबाही नहीं होगी, इससे आम लोगों की भी तबाही होगी । दिल्ली में जितने मिडिल क्लास (मध्य वर्ग) के लोग बसते हैं उनको इनसे सस्ती सर्विस मिल जाती है । हो सकता है कि अगर एक मोटर वाले की जूती टूट जाये तो नौकर या ड्राइवर उसको कागज में ले जाकर ओखले से मरम्मत करवा लाये । लेकिन अगर मेरी चप्पल टूट जायेगी तो वह ओखले को मरम्मत के लिये नहीं जा सकेगी । तो इन लोगों से छोटे लोगों को सस्ती सर्विस मिलती है । अगर इन दो सौ चार सौ कटरों से इन लोगों को हटाकर शहर से आठ दस मील के फासले पर रख दिया जायेगा तो सिर्फ वे लोग ही बेरोजगार नहीं हो जायेंगे बल्कि शहर के बहुत से रहने वालों को सस्ती सर्विस नहीं मिलेगी ।

अब मैं नई दिल्ली के प्लानिंग की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: This is a subject on which discussions can take place for a number of days.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I want only two minutes more.

नई दिल्ली में अच्छे अच्छे भवन दिखाई देते हैं और शायद उन्हीं को देखकर पुरानी दिल्ली को भी वैसा ही बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है । नई दिल्ली की इन बस्तियों में जो नौकर चाकर रहते हैं उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं बनायी गयी है । इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । नई दिल्ली में धोबियों के रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं बनायी गयी है । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर दिल्ली के लिये प्लान बनाते वक्त हमारे सामने सिर्फ यही उद्देश्य रहेगा कि हमको इन लोगों को अच्छे मकान देने हैं और कोई दूसरा उद्देश्य हमारे सामने नहीं रहेगा, तो इससे हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है । मैं चाहती हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर इस बात को साफ कर दें । जब से प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी शहर का दौरा किया है तब से गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के दिल में खौफ फैल गया है । वह कहते हैं कि हमारे मकान खराब थे लेकिन हमको यहां रोटी तो मिलती थी । मैं अर्ज करूंगी कि स्लम क्लियरेंस करते वक्त हमको उनके रोजगार का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये । मैं चाहती हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर इस बारे में उनको आश्वासन दें ।

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद, पश्चिम) : मुझे कुछ थोड़े ही से शब्द स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी से निवेदन करने हैं ।

अभी मेरी बहिन दिल्ली के घरों के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कह रही थीं उनमें मैं उनसे सहमत हूं । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस वाक्य से सहमत हूं, उसका आदर करता हूं, कि दिल्ली में जो गन्दी बस्तियां हैं वे जला देने के योग्य हैं । लेकिन जला देने के योग्य होना तो एक बात है, वास्तव में जला देना दूसरी बात है । इसके पहले कि दिया सलाई लेकर प्रधान मंत्री जी या उनके आदमी वहां पहुंचें, यह तो उचित ही है कि वहां रहने वालों के लिये दूसरी जगह रहने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाये । इस प्रकार की भूल कुछ हमारे दूसरे विभागों ने, विशेषकर पुनर्वास विभाग ने, पहले

जी की है कि लोगों को हटा दिया बिना इस बात का बन्दोबस्त किये हुए कि उनके लिये अलग स्थान दिया जाय। बहुत जगहों पर उन्होंने स्थान दिया मगर कई जगह पर इसमें कमी पड़ गयी। जो चेतावनी हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी को दी गयी है वह बहुत सामयिक है। यह जलाने की बात सुन कर मेरे कान भी खड़े हुए। यह मैं जानता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो जलाने की बात कही वह उन्होंने नाप तौल कर ही कही होगी। परन्तु यह दीन लोग जो वहां बसे हैं वे प्रसन्नता से अपने घर में आग न लगने देंगे। वे बैरागी नहीं हैं। यह घर जलाने की बात हमारे देश में पुराने समय से चली आती है। एक फकीर ने कहा था :

"कबिरा खड़ा बाजार में लिए लुआठी हाथ,
जो घर जारै आपनो चले हमारे साथ।"

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे मंत्रिणी जी और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कबीर जी के साथ अपने घर में आग लगाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं लेकिन फकीर खड़ा बुला रहा है "लिये लुआठी हाथ" आप जानते हैं कि यह लुआठी आपकी दियासलाई की तीली से ज्यादा मजबूत होती है। उसमें आग जल रही है। उसको लेकर बाजार में खड़ा होकर वह चिल्ला रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी उसकी करीं आवाज है। वह बुला रहा है कि मेरे साथ वह आये जो अपना घर जलाने को तैयार हो। अपना अपना घर जलाने के बाद यदि हम औरों के घर जलाने की चिन्ता करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा लगेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि गंदी बस्तियां जलाने की बात प्रधान मंत्री जी के हृदय से निकली है और उसमें उनका दर्द छिपा हुआ है। उसके सम्बन्ध में हमें इतना ध्यान रखना है कि हम गंदी बस्तियों को तो जलायें लेकिन किसी के रहने का जो घोंसला हो उसको न जलायें। मैं स्वास्थ्य के विषय में भी कुछ अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि इस विषय में हमारी मंत्रिणी जी मुझ से पूर्णतया सहमत नहीं हो सकतीं। वह ऐसे स्थान पर हैं और गवर्नमेंट के ऐसे चक्कर में हैं कि यदि वह हमसे सहमत नहीं हैं तो मुझे कोई ताज्जुब नहीं है क्योंकि वह चक्कर सब गवर्नमेंटों का होता है। उनके पास नीचे से ऊपर तक एक विशेष वायुमंडल बना हुआ है। उनके नीचे उनके सचिव हैं और सचिव के नीचे और सचिवगण हैं फिर उनके नीचे अस्पताल हैं और डाक्टरगण हैं जिनके निहित स्वार्थ हो गये हैं, वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट्स हैं। डाक्टरी का जो पेशा है, उसके अन्दर वह शुद्ध भावना जो हमारे देश में आर्युवेद के विषय में किसी समय समझी जाती थी, आज नहीं है। इस तरह की कोई शुद्ध भावना आज आर्युवेद के वैद्यों में हो, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। सब ओर पैसा ही पैसा, इसकी ही महत्ता दिखाई देती है। आज जिस एलौपैथिक क्रम को अधिकारी लोग सहारा दे रहे हैं, वह इस प्रकार से हमारे देश में सहारा देने योग्य नहीं है। कुछ भाइयों ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है, मैं भी उनकी ध्वनि में अपनी ध्वनि मिलाता हूं। मैं तो बहुत पुराना इस बात का मानने वाला हूं कि इस विषय में महात्मा गांधी के जो विचार थे वे बहुत वैज्ञानिक थे। वह केवल आकर्षक भावना के कारण नहीं थे परन्तु वे वैज्ञानिक विचार थे। मैं तो ऐसा समझता था कि हमारी मंत्रिणी जी, जिनको गांधी जी के निकट सम्पर्क में रहने का सौभाग्य मिला था, जिन्होंने गांधी जी का इतना गहरा साथ किया था उन पर गांधी जी के विचारों की गहरी छाप पड़ी होगी.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : असर नहीं पड़ा।

श्री टंडन : इस बात में वे भाग्यशालिनी थीं कि बहुत पास से गांधी जी को उन्होंने देखा और बहुत दिन तक उनका काम किया। उन्होंने देखा होगा कि गांधी जी किस प्रकार से रोगियों को अपने यहां बैठाते थे, खुद उनकी सुश्रूषा करते थे, डाक्टरों की दवाई नहीं देना चाहते थे और स्वयं उनकी अपने ढंग पर चिकित्सा करते थे। उनकी चिकित्सा का क्रम पानी, भाप और मिट्टी होता था। यह उनकी दवाइयों का रास्ता था। गांधी जी का इन तत्वों में कितना विश्वास था, यह भी मंत्रिणी जी को पता है। मैं उन आदमियों में से नहीं हूं जो यह कहने वाले हैं कि गांधी जी ने जो भी बात कही वह सोलहों आने सही है, और चाहे वह गलत हो या सही हो, वह मान ही ली जाय। यदि हमारी मंत्रिणी जी ने गांधी जी के विचारों के सम्बन्ध में नाप तौल की हो और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हों कि गांधी जी के विचार इस विषय में ग्राह्य नहीं हैं, तब मैं उस क्रम को समझ सकता हूं मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि गांधी जी के विचार वैज्ञानिक हैं और आज के युग में भी आधुनिक विचार करने वाले बहुतेरे उनके साथ हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी मंत्रिणी जी इंग्लैंड में कुछ वर्षों से जो एक विगैन सोसाइटी है, उसके समाचार पत्र और साहित्य मंगा कर पढ़ा करें, विगैन सोसाइटी की जो मुख्य पत्रिका निकलती है वह बहुत अधिक मूल्य की नहीं है, थोड़ा उसको देखें और जो बड़ा साहित्य प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा (नैचुरोपैथी) का है उसको भी देखें। यह

[श्री टंडन]

नैचुरोपैथी महज एक इलाज का ही ढंग नहीं है प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के साथ साथ एक जीवन के रहने का क्रम है। हमारी मंत्रिणी जी के ऊपर एलोपैथी क्रम का इतना गहरा असर पड़ा है कि उस विषयुक्त असर को हटाने के लिये उन्हें थोड़ा दूसरा साहित्य भी पढ़ना चाहिये। कुछ बड़े बड़े एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों ने कहा भी है कि यह तीव्र दवाइयों का क्रम अच्छा नहीं है। मुझ को याद है कि इंग्लैंड के एक रायल फिजिशियन ने कहा था कि आज तक जितनी दवाइयां बनी हैं, जितनी दवाइयां अलमारियों में मौजूद हैं, अगर यह सब की सब उठा करके समुद्र में फेंक दी जायें तो मनुष्य मात्र का इसमें भला ही होगा, अलबत्ता समुद्र की मछलियों को हानि हो जायगी। यह किसी नैचुरोपैथ का कहा हुआ वाक्य नहीं है आर्युर्वेद वालों का नहीं है बल्कि एक बहुत अनुभवी एलोपैथिक डाक्टर ने बुढ़ापे में अपने स्वयं के अनुभव से यह बात कही है। इस तरह की यह कोई एक अकेली राय नहीं है बल्कि अगर आप कहें तो मैं आपको सैकड़ों एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के वाक्य दिखला सकता हूं जिन्होंने अपने अनुभव के बाद यह कहा है और यह घोषणा की है कि हमारा जो क्रम है, दवाई देने का, वह ठीक नहीं है और इसमें बहुत त्रुटियां हैं। मैं ने स्वयं भी थोड़ी बहुत किताबें पढ़ी हैं और मैंने उनमें डाक्टरों को अधिक दवा देने के इस क्रम के विरुद्ध लिखते देखा है। कलकत्ते का जो ट्रापिकल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिसिन है, उसके एक प्रिंसिपल द्वारा लिखी हुई डाक्टरी की एक किताब मैं ने पढ़ी जिसमें उन्होंने शरीर के अन्दर जो जर्म्स (कीटाणु) विद्यमान होते हैं उनके मारने के जो कर साधन चले हुए हैं, उनका विरोध किया है और उन्होंने लिखा है कि यह जर्म्स को मारने का बड़ा हिरोइक तीव्र तरीका है और जर्म्स को इस तरह मारने में हमें नुक़सान पहुंचने की सम्भावना बनी रहती है क्योंकि जब हम जर्म्स को मारते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ जहर तो हमारे शरीर में जाता ही है और उससे और दूसरे किस्म के नुक़सान भी हमें पहुंच सकते हैं। जर्म्स मारने के लिये एलोपैथिक क्रम में संखिया आर्सेनिक का प्रयोग किया जाता है और बहुत सी दवाइयां बनती हैं जिनमें संखिया होती हैं। संखिया के आधार पर कितनी ही दवाइयां बन चुकी हैं और उनको प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। लेकिन मैंने एक हार्ट स्पैशलिस्ट (हृदय विशेषज्ञ) की लिखी हुई किताब पढ़ी है जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि संखिया की दवाई न देनी चाहिये क्योंकि उससे नुकसान हो जाने का डर है। और उन्होंने आयोडीन से बनी दवाइयों कि सिफारिश की है। इंग्लैंड के एक बड़े भारी हार्ट स्पैशलिस्ट (हृदय विशेषज्ञ) थे। उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तक में ऐसी राय दी थी परन्तु मैं पछना चाहता हूं कि आयोडिन की दवाइयों में क्या जहर नहीं होता? मैं एक दफा बीमार पड़ा तो एक डाक्टर ने संखिया आर्सेनिक की प्रसिद्ध दवाई कारबोरेसान कासुझाव दिया, दूसरे डाक्टर ने जो उन हृदय विशेषज्ञ के जिन चेले थे की मैंने अभी चर्चा की कारबोरेसान लेने को मना किया और आयोडिन से बनी दवा, जिसका नाम भूल रहा हूं लेने के लिये कहा।

मगर मैंने सोचा कि यह दोनों विष हैं A plague on both your Houses. वाली बात ठीक है। मैं न यह दवाई लूंगा और न वह दवाई लूंगा। हृदय का मुझको कष्ट था। एक आइरिश सिविल सर्जन थे, जो बहुत भले पुरुष थे, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि यदि तुम सार्वजनिक भाषण देना बन्द कर दो तो तुम पांच बरस तक जीवित रह सकते हो। यह १९३९ की बात है। इस प्रकार की चेतावनी उन्होंने मुझे दी। आज मैं उनका कृतज्ञ हूं। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत से एलोपथिक डाक्टर बड़े सज्जन होते है, उनके हृदय में करुणा भाव होता ह। परन्तु वे बेचारे क्या करें, उनको तो वही एक प्रकार से पाला गया है, और उस क्रम के वे गुलाम हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी मन्त्रिणी जी देश को इस गुलामी से बचावें? आर्युवद के हमारे देश मे कई क्रम हैं, उनको आप देखिये। हमारे देश में देश में प्राकृतिक क्रम है उसको कुछ रास्ता दीजिये मूल कर्त्तव्य यह है कि बीमार पड़ने से ही बचाइये। एक पराने यनानी डाक्टर ने कहा था कि जब किसी बीमार को देखो तो

सम लो कि वह लुच्चा है Whenever you see a sick man, put him down for a knave. असल बात यह है कि हम सब प्राकृतिक नियमों को तोड़ा करते हैं। जननेन्द्रिय और जिव्हा इंद्रिय, इन दो के द्वारा हम अपने शरीर का नाश करते। फिर जो कुछ हम बचाते हैं, उसको तीव्र दवाइयों से भी हम नाश करते हैं। यह जो बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीनेशन आपने शुरू किया है, यह भी नाश का एक कारण है। हमारे भाई श्री राजगोपालाचारी जी ने इस विषय में कुछ लिखा और आपने उनको जवाब दे दिया। आप को अधिकार प्राप्त है और आप की बात मानी ही जाएगी। आपका ठेंगा सब के सिर पर चलेगा। परन्तु मैं कहता हूं कि आपने जो दलील दी, वह मेरे हृदय को लगी नहीं। उस दलील का मेरे हृदय पर कोई असर

नहीं हुआ । यह बी० सी० जी० का वैक्सीनेशन एक अजीब चीज है .....

Mr. Speaker: In controversial matters like this, the hon. Member will address the chair.

श्री टंडन : हमारी मंत्रिणी जी मेरे वाक्यों को कोई कड़वाहट के वाक्य न समझें । जो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं, यह प्रेमपूर्वक कर रहा हूं । परन्तु मैं यह जानता हूं कि उनका मत एक प्रकार का है और मेरा मत दूसरी प्रकार का है। मैं तो अपना मत ही इस सदन के सम्मुख रख रहा हूं । यह जो मेरा मत है, कोई नया मत नहीं है, यह पुराना है । मैं केवल बी० सी० जी० के ही विरुद्ध नहीं हूं । मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि हर बीमारी में, चाहे वह छोटी हो या बड़ी, सुई लगाने का क्रम चल रहा है । यह क्रम गलत है । इस चीज को मैं डाक्टरों से भी कहना चाहता हूं । जब बीमारी आती है, तो उसके जर्म्स को मारने के लिये जो कुछ किया जाता है, यह गलत है । इस सिद्धान्त को ही मैं गलत मानता हूं । यह सिद्धान्त जिसको पासचर ने निकाला मैं गलत मानता हूं । जर्म्स रोग का कारण है, या जर्म्स स्वयं रोग के परिणाम ह, यह कार्य कारण समझने का भेद है । कारण जर्म्स है या कारण कहीं और है, यह हमें देखना है । आज जो हम जर्म्स के पीछे पड़े हैं, तो हमें हर जगह जर्म्स ही जर्म्स दिखाई पड़ते हैं । वायुमंडल में जर्म्स हैं, शरीर के भीतर जर्म्स हैं और हम समझते हैं कि किसी तरह से इन हानिकर जर्म्स को मारना ही हमारा कर्त्तव्य है । मुझे यह लगता है कि आप ईश्वरीय नियम के विरुद्ध हैं । इसी कारण से आप ऐसी ऐसी दवाइयों का प्रयोग करते हैं जो हमारी आयुको घटाने वाली है । परिणाम यह हुआ है कि मेटीरिया मैडिका में जो दवाइयां लिखी हुई हैं वह बहुत बढ़ गई हैं । अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बीमारियों की गिनती बढ़ती ही जा रही है । ५० बरस पहले जो पुस्तकें लिखी गई थीं, उनको अगर आप उठाकर देखें तो आपको जो नई नई बीमारियां अब चली हैं, वह नहीं मिलेंगी । मनुष्य की आयु बढ़ी नहीं है । आज इन बहुत सी दवाइयों के कारण हमने उसके शरीर को कमज़ोर ही किया है । जो शक्ति उसमें बरदाश्त की होनी चाहिये, वह कम होती जा रही है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि मंत्रिणी जी दवाइयों पर व्यय करने की अपेक्षा लोगों को स्वस्थ बनाने की ओर अधिक ध्यान दें ।

मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूं कि आप गांव की तरफ देखिये । उनको दवाइयां न भेजिये । उनको रहने का ढंग बताइये आप यह देखिये कि उनकी गलियां स्वस्थ्य हैं उनके आस पास गंदगी तो नहीं ह । मैंने कई बार उनके घरों के लिये आध आध एकड़ भूमि देने की बात कही है लेकिन उस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है । आप कुछ थोड़ी ही ज़मीन तो उनको दें ताकि एक घर दूसरे घर के साथ मिलने न पावे, इनफेक्शन फैलने न पावे, स्वस्थ वायु हो, ईश्वर का तेज पहुंचे और ताज़ी हवा और रोशनी उनको मिले । यह सब चीजें विष को मारने वाली है, और स्वास्थ्यकर हैं । आप करोड़ों रुपया इन किसानों पर खर्च कीजिये अभी आप करोड़ों रुपया इन दवाइयां पर खर्च कर रही हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इन दवाइयों पर रुपया खर्च न करें ।

एक पहलू इस विषय का और है । आप जितना रूपया इन दवाइयों पर खर्च करती है उसका बड़ा हिस्सा देश के बाहर जाता है । इस कारण से भी मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं । इस प्रकार विलायत से दवाइयां मंगाना मुझे उचित दिखाई नहीं पड़ता । इस आर्थिक पहलू को भी आपको ध्यान में रखना है । लेकिन मैं इस आर्थिक पहलू को गौण मानता हूं । मुख्य पहलू स्वास्थ्य का है ।

आपने हाल ही में एक बयान रिक्शा वालों के बारे में दिया था । मेरा अनुमान है कि शायद श्रम विभाग का इससे सम्बन्ध है । लेकिन आपने स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से कहा था कि कुछ आज्ञायें गई हैं राज्य सरकारों को । मैं आप से इस बात में सहमत नहीं हूं । इतना कह सकता हूं कि करुणा उनके प्रति मेरी स्वाभाविक है । मैंने कुछ अन्दर घुस कर उनके जीवन को देखा है और जब श्रम विभाग की बारी आएगी, उस समय मैं कुछ कहूंगा । लेकिन आप से मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी की रोटी छीनने से पहले उसको रोटी देने की तैयारी आप को करनी है । हमारे देश में रोटी छीनना तो बहुत आसान है, लेकिन रोटी सुलभ करना मुश्किल है । छोटों की तो रोटी छीनी जाती है लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोगों को रोटी पहुंचाई जाती है । यह गरीब रिक्शा-वाला लोगों को ले जाता है और अपना पेट भरता है । सम्भवत: आपने यह इस लिये किया है कि वह मनुष्य को खींच कर ले जाता है, और आपकी दृष्टि में यह उचित नहीं है । अभी मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा था कि लखनऊ में एक आदमी जो कि रिक्शा में जाया करता था, उसके हृदय में करुण आई और उसने रिक्शा छोड़ दी और इक्के में बैठकर गया । रिकशा वाले ने देखा और

[श्री टंडन]

वह उसके पास आया और कहने लगा कि साहब, क्या मुझ से कुछ कसूर हो गया है कि आपने रिक्शा में बैठना छोड़ दिया है। उन साहब ने कहा कि नहीं भाई यह बात नहीं है और आप लोगों का दिया हुआ कारण उसने उसे बता दिया। उस पर उस रिक्शा वाले ने कहा कि पहले हमें जहर दे कर मार दो और फिर इक्के पर बैठो। जब श्रम विभाग की डिमांड्स यहां पर प्रस्तुत होंगी उस समय मैं उनसे बात करूंगा। आज मैं आपने जो आज्ञा स्वास्थ्य को दृष्टि में रखकर भेजी हैं, उसके बारे में ही कह रहा हूं। जब यह कहा जाता है कि रिक्शा खींचना स्वास्थ्यकर नहीं है तो मुझे उस मिल का ध्यान आता है जहां पर रुई की धुनकाई होती है और चारों तरफ रुई ही के अंश उड़ते फिरते हैं। वहां काम करना किसी हालत में स्वास्थ्यप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता। यही हालत खानों की है। यही हालत भंगियों की है। वे लोग गंदगी उठाते फिरते हैं। मैंने तो कई भंगियों को इस काम को छोड़ देने की भी सलाह दी थी। परन्तु मैं कहता हूं कि किसी का रोजगार छीनने से पहले, उसकी रोजी का कुछ प्रबन्ध कीजिये। अगर यह देखना है कि कोई काम स्वास्थ्यकर है या नहीं तो फिर आपको एक सूची बनानी पड़ेगी। तब स्वास्थ्य विभाग को बहुत से काम बन्द करने होंगे। लेकिन यह काम उतना अस्वास्थ्यकर नहीं है जितना कि उसका तमाशा किया गया। इस विषय पर मैं श्रम विभाग के सम्बन्ध में बोलूंगा। मंत्रिणी जी से तो मेरा निवेदन यही है कि जो आपका विषय है, अर्थात् दवाइयों और बी० सी० जी० के इनजेक्शन आदि का उस पर आप नये दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें।

Shri Kamath: My cut motions are Nos. 921, 922 and 923.

Three weeks ago, when the House was rightly indignant over the yellow murder committed on a mass scale in the capital, in the seat of Government, by a criminally negligent governmental board, a culpably homicidally negligent Board, the Health Minister, moved to the depths of her being made a lachrymose confession of faith in the House. Said she, 'With my love and sympathy for suffering humanity, I do not want to see any extra suffering over coming into my picture'. She did not seem to be anxious to relieve the sufferings that already exist. Her only concern was that extra suffering should not come into her picture, whatever that picture might be. She seemed to say: 'Suffering you always have, but me you have not always'—this is from a Biblical text.

Mindful of conferences at home and abroad, of presentation ceremonies, of inauguration ceremonies, tactful enough to arrange pretty convivial tea parties at home on the eve of the discussion of her Budget demands in Parliament, she talks like an ineffectual pseudo-Gandhian angel, flapping her wings in the void in vain. On that day, on the 13th March, she said she had tried and tried and tried but could do nothing. I was reminded of an old story, not in our country, but in a far-off country, where a King, a Raja, had tried and tried and tried but finally succeeded. That was King Bruce.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has got facts. He need not take time on stories.

Shri Kamath: That is only by the way.

Here unfortunately, the Rajkumari has tried and tried and tried but has not succeeded. And she said it is not for want of trying that she has not succeeded. I put a question on the last occasion of the discussion of the Jaundice Inquiry Committee's Report. She counselled the people of Delhi not to bathe in the Yamuna river. She said :

> "I have been time and again asking them not to bathe in the river because I feel that because of lack of proper drainage and sewage this water is not pure".

Neither can you bathe in nor can you drink, the Yamuna water. It is no longer the Yamuna river, but I am afraid Yamanadi, the river of death, thanks to the Health Ministry. Have they done something about it? What action has been taken by the Government against those officials who have been found negligent by the Inquiry Committee? I shan't go into details —we have already had a discussion on that. But the attitude of the Government is most reprehensible in this matter. She may say that she is not personally responsible. But what is the point in covering up the officials and in shielding them? What compensation has been paid to the victims of the jaundice epidemic, to the dependants of those who died of this epidemic in the capital? If any capital had witnessed

this murder, mass murder, yellow murder on a mass scale, in any other country in the world, the head of the Minister would have been demanded on a charger or the officials concerned would have been punished. But here neither that takes place nor is action taken against anybody when thousands have died in the capital, the seat of the Government.

The Joint Water and Sewage Board deals with water-and-sewage; a dirty deal it has given to the people of Delhi. Then again, there was the question of leave, as to whether government servants who fell ill with jaundice and were treated in hospital would be granted leave with pay. They were not granted leave with pay. What is being done now? This question should be answered.

The Minister, when I spoke last time in the House, said that I was overdramatising the picture and the situation. Six or seven years ago when unfortunately, she tried to chew more than she could digest by way of the Prefab Housing Factory, she accused me of over-dramatisation and even worse. But then events proved who was right and who was wrong.

My hon. friend, Shri Tandon, has referred to the BCG campaign. Government's rather the Minister's attitude to BCG is itself BCG; it is Brazen, it is cussed and it is grotesque. Their attitude itself is BCG. My objection to BCG is not against it as such if it is done properly, if it is conducted properly, with full examination and follow up tests. But the mass scale on which it is done, the mass scale BCG, in the manner in whcih it is done he is simply mass bacteriological warfare, and nothing else.

In Hardwar, there is a campaign of anti-cholera vaccination. A friend of mine visited Hardwar recently. The way it was done was absolutely callous. There was no disinfection, or sterilization, there was no precaution taken against contamination from one person to another. It is exactly the way in which mass BCG vaccination is being done in this country.

The Health Minister told us sometime ago in the House that panels of doctors had been appointed in various States to investigate complications and all that that may arise after BCG, that is, post-BCG complications. I have with me several letters. Here is a very pathetic one. It was sent to the Health Minister, of course; I have got only a copy here. It is from one Ajodhya Prasad Vakil of Azamgarh. He says how his wife, who was quite healthy before she was BCG-ed—I am using this expression for the sake of abbreviation—contracted malaria. She was treated for sometime by doctors. Finally, she has now been declared to be suffering from TB, the very disease for immunity to which she was apparently vaccinated.

There were other cases reported in the papers. There is one from Lucknow, another from Chingleput and another from Donakanda—one Bonnie Peters, one Balasubramanyam and a third person of Lucknow. They got various disabilities and diseases after having been BCG-ed. In one of the cases, after inquiry in the Lucknow case by the doctors, it was reported that the boy developed TB....

Mr. Speaker: This is a scientific question. I want to ask whether this can be decided here by hon. Members. One hon. Member may say that it was due to BCG. The Minister may say, 'No, it is all right'. The proper method will be for experts to sit over this matter and decide.

Shri Kamath: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: Details need not be gone into here of persons who have suffered. There also investigation is required as to whether it was on account of BCG or of something else. Therefore these are all matters which cannot be decided on the floor of the House. The hon. Member has got only 15 minutes; even if I give 20 minutes, this cannot be decided in this way.

Shri Kamath: I am not going into details. In this particular case, it was said that the TB which followed in close sequence the BCG vaccination, was not due to the BCG but to 'prior infection'. Now, BCG is administered only after negative reaction, after the case is tuberculin tested. It is amazing how they can hold that the TB was due to prior infection. If it had been really decided that way, it is a preposterous conclusion.

The U.K. British Health Ministry's Research Council had promised a report some six months ago on BCG. I do not know whether this report has been published. I am told that some subcommittee has brought out something, but not the Research Council. But the opinions today are not unanimous. The American medical opinion even today is adverse to BCG. In spite of that,

[Shri Kamath]

here, our people are inflicted with this BCG.

As my hon. friend, Shri Tandon said, give them good food, fresh air and decent houses to live in; and you won't have the need for BCG, the blasted, cursed germs. That is what it is.

Because of this BCG there has been weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth everywhere in the country but the Minister has been brazen and cussed. She does not want to revise her opinion and stands on false prestige; because she has taken a stand, she does not want to revise that, however wrong it may be. The opinions of experts are not unanimous. Even the experts in the UK and the USA are not unanimous. American medical opinion is definitely adverse.

Coming to another thing which is under her direct care—the Joint Water and Sewage Board is also in spite of her denial under her immediate acre but I leave that—the Sports Coaching Scheme, I am told she is the Chairman of that. There is the National Sports Club of India. She is the President of that. These two work, one for the other. The Health Ministry, of which she is the presiding deity, has, I am told, given Rs. 4 lakhs or so for this Sports Coaching Scheme,—she is the Chairman of it—through this N.S.C.I. of which she is the President. The Minister herself is the President of the one and the Chairman of the other and she sanctions Rs. 4 lakhs for this purpose. It is like. ब्रह्मार्पणं ब्रह्माहविर्ब्रह्माग्नौ Here she gives in one capacity some city. I want to know whether there is any financial control over this; whether there are rules and regulations to administer this fund, this large grant of Rs. 4 lakhs. It is high time that it is not left to her discretion. There should be some rules, regulations and control for administering this fund.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon) : How does it come under the Health Ministry?

Shri Kamath: Ask her. She has taken it over just as she had the Prefab Housing Factory. I am sorry for her.

May I refer to one other matter before I close? I refer to the Lady Hardinge College and Hospital for women. I believe, it was founded some 40 years ago and was managed entirely by qualified Indian women, for over 35 years. But, lately the Health Minister, who has the distinction of being the only woman Minister of Cabinet rank, has deprived this College and Hospital of the services of eminently qualified Indian women doctors. Lately, I suppose a year or a year and a half ago, Dr. Swift was swiftly appointed, and he is I am told—let her answer that if she can later on—less qualified than some of the Indian women doctors who have already served that college and are even today available for service. I am told he is a retired man from Amritsar and, if my information is correct, he is also distantly related to the Health Minister. That is my information. I do not say closely related, but distantly related.

An Hon. Member: We are all related in some way.

Shri Kamath: He is only an M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., (Diploma London) and therefore very much less qualified than some of the women doctors who have been there and who were superseded for no reason whatsoever. They were not inefficient; there was no charge against them but this Dr. Swift was swiftly appointed in this hospital. I am not against him personally; but it is time that he made way for more qualified Indian medical women doctors who are competent to serve the College and Hospital.

I now come to the end. I would suggest seriously that the Health Ministry's working and functioning has brought death, disease and disability to thousands of people in the capital—perhaps hundreds of thousands in the land—and it is high time that the Ministry went. There is no *raison d'etre* for continuance of a separate Health Ministry. Let there be a joint Education and Health Ministry, with a division for Health or let the Health Ministry be broken up and a part of it made over to the Education Ministry and a part to Labour. There is no justification for a separate Ministry. In atonement for murder in the capital, the recent yellow murder in the capital, in atonement for this and in atonement for the lack of action taken against negligent officials her attitude towards the negligent officials as a whole, if she quits, she will have done a cleansing act of heart and soul, and if she does that cleansing act of spirit and soul, I may tell her, after the Biblical text.

"Thy Father who seeth in secret will regard thee openly."

[श्री धुलेकर] (जिला झांसी दक्षिण) अध्यक्ष महोदय आयुर्वेद के ऊपर मैं हमेशा बोलता रहता हूं चूंकि अब पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो रही है इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि भारतवर्ष में स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में क्या देखने में आया वह मैं आप को बतला दूं, सन १९१८ में कांग्रेस ने अपने नागपुर के अधिवेशन में इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था और मैं समझता हूं कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के पश्चात हमारी सरकार के लिए यह लाजिम था कि उस प्रस्ताव के अनुसार काम करती लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि १९२० मे जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था उसका अभी तक कोई ख्याल हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट ने काफी तौर पर क्या, मैं तो कहूंगा कि सैकड़ों में एक फीसदी भी नहीं। किया, वह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है।

> "This Congress is of the opinion that, having regard to the wide prevalence and generally accepted utility of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine in India, earnest and definite efforts should be made by the people of this country to further popularise these systems by establishing schools, colleges and hospitals for instruction and treatment in accordance with the indigenous systems."

यह प्रस्ताव १९२० में नागपुर में पास हुआ था। इस नागपुर कांग्रेस में मैं मौजूद था और इसके हक़ में मैंने हाथ उठाया था। आज राजकुमारी अमृत कौर यह कह सकती हैं कि वह उस वक्त कांग्रेस में नहीं थीं, इस लिये यह उन पर लागू नहीं होता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब जबकि वह कांग्रेस की तरफ से हमारी मंत्राणी जी हैं तो उनको कांग्रेस के आदेश का पालन भी करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, १९२० के बाद ९-१० बरस तक मैं जेल में ही रहा। १९३३ में जब मैं वापिस आया तो मैंने इस बात पर विचार किया कि यह जो कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव है, इसको कार्यरूप देने के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ न कुछ अवश्य करना चाहिये। उस वक्त हमारी सरकार नहीं थी और मेरे ऊपर कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं थी। लेकिन मैंने यह समझा कि यह कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव है। इस लिये, मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं कुछ काम करूं, आप को यह भी मालूम है कि उस वक्त बहुत से लोग नुक्ताचीनी किया करते थे कि कांग्रेस वाले काम करना ज्यादा तो नहीं जानते, हां व्याख्यान देना अवश्य जानते हैं। इसलिये मैं ने इस बात का विचार किया कि काम भी किया जाय और भाषण भी दिये जायं। इस लिये १९३३ में मैं ने झांसी में अपने कुछ मित्रों के साथ मिलकर एक आयुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्सिटी (विश्वविद्यालय) कायम की। इसको केवल एक इंस्टीट्यूशन का नाम न देकर, एक संस्था न कहकर, यह कहा कि यह तो एक मूवमट शुरू की गई है। मैंने सोचा कि भारतवासियों को जो नुकसान ए लोपेथी से हो रहा है, उससे उन्हें बचाया जाय और उनको तन्दुरुस्त रखने का जो समस्या है, उसको हाथ में लिया जाय। राजकुमारी जी को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में मैं ने जो पेपर (कागजात) दाखिल किये, उन में उस आयुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्स्टी के जो मूल सिद्धान्त हैं, वे लिखे हुए हैं और वह उनको निकलवाकर देख सकती हैं। राजकुमारी जी ने इन सिद्धान्तों को उस वक्त भी मंजूर किया जब वह झांसी आयुर्वेदिक यनिवर्स्टी का कनवोकेशन एड्रेस (दीक्षान्त भाषण) देने के लिये १९५२ में वहां गई थीं। अब जो मूल सिद्धान्त है मैं उनको भी आपको पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा, लेकिन पहले मैं डा० रामाराव को यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने मेरी तरफ़ इशारा करके कहा कि "शायद चन्द लोग एलोपेथी या आयुर्वेद को पूरी तरह नहीं जानते हैं"। म चाहता हूं कि आप इसको सुन लें और अगर आपको कोई गलती मालूम पड़ती है, तो आप उसके बारे में मुझे लिख कर बता सकते हैं और मैं आपकी गलतफहमी को दूर कर दूंगा। तो यह जो १९३२ या १९३३ में लिखा गया था यह अटूट है, यह अमर है, इसे आप सुनिये :

The object of the University was then clearly laid down as follows:

> "It was necessary that there should be an Institution where eminent Ayurvedists (including scholars well-versed in Sanskrit) also scholars well versed in different branches of Modern Science should meet and evolve a system of Ayurveda (Science of Life) based on the ancient principles of the Science of Ayurveda, but incorporating within its compass all that the modern medical science offers for the former's fullest unfoldment and will contribute to the reaching of that stage which will evolve a truly national system of medical relief by assimilation, adaption and adoption of all modern knowledge. Western and Eastern, the attainment of which is the real aim of this University."

[श्री घुबेकटर]

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये वह सिद्धान्त हैं जो कि तकरीबन २२ साल पहले लोगों के सामने रखे गये थे और इन्हीं सिद्धान्तों क ऊपर आज झांसी विश्वविद्यालय चल रही है और इनका पालन कर रही है। इस विश्वविद्यालय से तकरीबन ४,५०० विद्यार्थी निकल चुके हैं और वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रहे हैं। साथ ही यह वह इंस्टीट्यूशन है, और मैं चाहता हूं कि राजकुमारी जी जरा ध्यान से सुन लें, जिस के पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्कालर्ज (छात्र) आपकी जामनगर की रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में मौजूद हैं और वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। यह वह इंस्टीट्यूशन है जिसके पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्कालर्ज हिन्दु यूनिवर्स्टी के आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में प्रोफेसर्स और डीज के तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं। यह वह इंस्टीट्यूशन है जिस के पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्कालर्ज हैदराबाद के गवर्नमेंट कालेज में प्रोफेसर्स की पदवी पर काम कर रहे हैं। यह वह इंस्टीट्यूशन है जिसमें तालीम पाये हुए लोग पटना में आज आठ-आठ सौ रुपया प्रतिमास तनख्वाह पा रहे हैं। एक बड़े अस्पताल में जिस में तकरीबन ४०० बैड्स (पलंग) हैं, वहां पर यहां से ट्रेनिंग (प्रशिक्षण) पाये हुये स्टुडेंट्स (विद्यार्थी) काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य भारत में, विन्ध्य प्रदेश में, मद्रास में, बंगाल में, मतलब यह कि तमाम जगहों पर जहां कि आयुर्वेदिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जहां पर कोई पढ़ाई होती है, सब जगह पर झांसी के पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टुडेंट्स आज काम कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि आयुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्स्टी ने कभी भी द्वेष की भावना से या संकोच के साथ काम नहीं किया। उसके मन में कभी ऐसी कोई भावना आई ही नहीं। आयुर्वेद के साथ साथ जितनी भी माडर्न साइंसिज (आधुनिक विज्ञान) हैं वे सब वहां पर सिखाई जाती हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां पर सैकड़ों विद्यार्थी पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टडीज (स्नातकोत्तर अध्यान) के लिये आते हैं, रिफ्रेशर कोर्स के लिए आते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो आयुर्वेद के रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर्स (चिकित्सक) हैं, वे सैकड़ों की तादाद में हर साल वहां जमा होते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि झांसी एक प्रकार से एक तीर्थ स्थान बन गया है। जामनगर में जो काम किया गया वह सब मेरी कोशिश से हुआ है। कर्नल चोपड़ा की अध्यक्षता में जो कमिटी बनाई गई थी, उस कमिटी के साथ मेरा घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध था। मैं उस समय कर्नल चोपड़ा के साथ यू० पी० में था। मैं ने उनसे साफ कहा कि आयुर्वेदिक विद्या जब तक छोटे छोटे स्कूलों में, छोटी छोटी पाठशालाओं में पढ़ाई जाती रहेगी, तब तक वह बसन्दी तक नहीं पहुंच पायेगी। इस वास्ते मैंने उनसे कहा कि दो चीजें आप आयुर्वेद में अवश्य लायें। एक चीज तो यह कि आप पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट के कोर्सिस (पाठ्य-क्रम) रखें और दूसरी चीज यह कि आयुर्वेद-पर रिसर्च किया जाय। कर्नल चोपड़ा ने बहुत बुद्धिमानी के साथ साथ रिपोर्ट लिखी लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने कर्नल चोपड़ा की रिपोर्ट को जो कि एक मैडिकल डाक्टर थे और एक बहुत ही काबिल आदमी थे, बालायेताक रख दिया। इसके बाद क्या हुआ। गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि वह एक गवर्नमेंट सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट खोलेगी। उस वक्त एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (गवेषणा) कायम करने के लिये कोशिश की गई। उसके चेयरमैन (अध्यक्ष) डा० पंडित बनाये गये। झांसी यूनिवर्स्टी के बारे में डा० पंडित को खूब मालूम था। मैं भी उनके मकान पर गया, उनके आफिसमें गया और झांसी यूनिवर्स्टी के बारे में एक स्कीम मैंने उनको दी। उस स्कीम में सारी बातें लिखी हुई थीं। ले किन आज हमको बताया जाता है कि जामनगर में काम होने वाला है। आप जरा नोट कीजिये, यह कहते हैं कि होने वाला है, हो नहीं रहा है। झांसी में वह चीज हो रही थीं १९४६ में, और इससे पहले भी। एक दम डा० पंडित ने सोचा कि कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि झांसी में ही रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशन बनानी पड़ जाये, इसलिये वह झांसी ही नहीं आए। उन्होंने देखा कि वहां पर सैकड़ों बीघा तो जमीन मिलेगी, बौटेनिकल गार्डन्स भी दिखाई देंगे, अस्पताल दिखाई देगा। इस लिये इधर उधर करके और आंखें बन्द करके वह जामनगर पहुंचे। मैं राजकुमारी जी से कहता हूं कि उनका दिल यह जरूर कहता होगा कि जामनगर में जितना बड़ा धोखा उनके साथ किया गया है, मैं समझता हूं, उतना बड़ा धोखा शायद ही उनके साथ पहले कभी किया गया हो। राजकुमारी जी जब वहां गईं तो उनको बताया गया कि यह यह चीजें आपको यहां मिलेंगीं। यहां सोलेरियम (सूर्य चिकित्सालय) हैं यह रानी आयुर्वेदिक कालिज की बिल्डिंग है, यह ३० लाख की है, यह यहां पर अस्पताल है, यह भी आपको मिलेगा, समुद्र भी मिल जायगा और और कई चीजें मिलेंगी। लेकिन हुआ क्या? जब राजकुमारी जी ने मुझ को गवर्निंग काउंसिल (कार्यकारी परिषद) पर मुकर्रर किया, जिसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत आभारी हूं, और जब मैं

वहां पहुंचा तो रानी साहब ने कहा कि यह कालेज की बिल्डिंग तो हमारी है, सौराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि अस्पताल तो हमारा है। फिर खयाल आया कि साहब अब इंस्टीट्यूट को कहां रखा जाये। एक गोदाम दिया गया सौराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो तीस चालीस हजार का था। हमको उसकी मुरम्मत करनी पड़ी। और आज मैं इस बात को कहता हूं कि जामनगर इंस्टीट्यूट के पास न तो कोई बिल्डिंग है, न अस्पतालके लिये बिल्डिंग है, न प्रोफेसरों के बैठने के लिए जगह है, न स्कालर्स (छात्रों) के रहने के लिए जगह है, न प्रोफेसरों के रहने के लिये जगह है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं है।

1 P.M.

हर साल मैं वहां जाता था चूंकि मेरा तो कहना यह है कि ब्राह्मण के नाते तुम हमको श्राद्ध में बुला लो, चाहे खाने को कुछ न दो सिर्फ एक पैसा ही दे दो, हम खुश हो जायेंगे। इसलिये चाहे आप जामनगर में आयुर्वेद के नाम पर कितना ही रुपया ले लें हमें परवाह नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि वहां पर आयुर्वेद के नाम पर १५ लाख रुपया दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मुझे वहां की हालत देखकर अफसोस होता है। जो आपके अफसरान यहां बैठे हुए हैं और जो कि गवर्निंग बाडी में जाते हैं और जो लोग कि पैसा मंजूर करते हैं वे यह बात जानते हैं मैं उनसे पूंछता हूं अगर यहां पर कोई इंटरनेशनल (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय) डाक्टर आवे और पूछे आपका आयुर्वेद इंस्टीट्यूट कहां पर, किस कोठरी में है तो उसे आप क्या दिखलायेंगे। जो चीज कि आज वहां मौजूद है वह तो मैं कहूंगा कि

A poor copy of an L.M.P. hospital, not even a medical hospital.

वहां के डाइरेक्टर व डा० पंडित साहब हाथ उठा कर और गंगा की कसम खाकर कहते हैं कि वे आयुर्वेद का काम करेंगे। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि वे आयुर्वेद के लिये थोड़ा बहुत करते हैं, बाकी सारा रुपया बिलायत भेज देते हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस उम्मीद के साथ मैंने जामनगर के इंस्टीट्यूट को पाला पोसा है वह उम्मीद पूरी नहीं हुई लेकिन मैं ने आपके आफिसर्स (पदाधिकारियों) के सामने भी कहा था और यह भी कहता हूं कि अगर आप कल के दिन इंस्टीट्यूट के लिये दस करोड़ रुपया भी मांगे तो मैं उसके लिये हाथ उठाऊंगा क्योंकि यह रुपया आयुर्वेद के नाम से दिया जावेगा। पारसाल भी यही बात हुई। हाथ उठाये गये और कहा गया कि हम कसम खाकर कहते हैं, परमात्मा की कसम खाकर कहते हैं कि हम आयुर्वेद के लिये काम करेंगे लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। मैं ने उस समय कहा था कि कसम खाने की क्या जरूरत है काम करेंगे तो वह दिखायी ही देगा। मैं कहता हूं कि तुम चाहे जितना रुपये ले लो लेकिन आयुर्वेद का काम तो करो। लेकिन वहां भी वही तरकीब है कि तीन चार पांच वैद्यों को रख लिया गया है और उनको ढाई तीन हजार तनख्वाह दे दी जाती है और बाकी डाक्टरों के लिये है, कहीं एक लाख की एक चीज ली जाती है, ५० हजार की दूसरी ली जाती है, १५ हजार रुपये के माइक्रोस्कोप लिये गये हैं यह देखकर मैं ने उनसे कहा कि अगर यही यहां होनेसे वाला है तो फिर लखनऊ का ड्रग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (भेषज गवेषणाशाला) जो गवर्नमेंट का है। वह ही क्या बुरा है, आप कृपा करके अपना बिस्तर बोरिया बांध कर लखनऊ चले आइये और न हो तो आप दिल्ली आ जाइये : यह काम तो वहां पर भी हो जायेगा। लेकिन हुआ क्या? अब की बार बड़ी मुश्किलों से एक आयुर्वेदिक लेबोरेटरी (प्रयोगशाला) के लिए २७ हजार रुपया रखा गया है और हम से कहा गया कि आप खामोश रहिये। मैं ने कहा कि खामोश तो हम हैं ही लेकिन हम पार्लियामेंट मे जाकर अब की बार जरूर कहेंगे। अब इसके मुकाबले में आप देखिये कि झांसी में क्या काम हो रहा है। राजकुमारी जी वहां जाकर सारी चीजें देख आयी हैं। हमारे यहां कच्चे मकानात में काम होता था। उनको झोपड़ियां पसन्द नहीं हैं। उन्होंने फरमाया कि यह टेम्पोरेरी मेजर (अस्थायी चीज) मालूम पड़ता है। मैं ने अपने दिल में कहा कि राजकुमारी जी जो कुछ चाहती हैं मैं वैसा ही करूंगा। मैं ने दूसरे दिन से ही वहां बड़ी इमारतें बनाना शुरू कर दिया। वहां एक डेढ़ मील के अन्दर पक्की इमारतें बन रही हैं और एक सौ आदमी रोजाना उस काम पर लगा हुआ है। मैं ने कहा कि कोई परवाह नहीं मैं इस काम के लिये पैसा पैसा मांगूंगा लेकिन राजकुमारी जी को दिखा दूंगा कि कितना काम किया गया है। अब मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता

[श्री धुलेकर]

हूं कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट को रिसर्च के लिये १५ हजार रुपये दिये गये । आप देखें कि कहां १५ लाख और कहां १५ हजार, और उम्मीद है कि इस से आयुर्वेद का सारा रिसर्च हो जायेगा । दूसरी साल जब बहुत कहा गया तो दस हजार रुपया इस काम के लिये दिया गया और इस साल फिर १५ हजार दिया गया है । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप एक रुपया ही रोज दें तो भी झांसी यूनीवर्सिटी एक कदम पीछे नहीं रखेंगी । यह हिन्दुस्तान ३६ करोड़ आदमियों का देश है और मैंने बीड़ा उठाया है कि चाहे एक एक पैसा भी मांगना पड़े तो मांगूंगा पर इस काम को चलाऊंगा । लेकिन मैं ने कभी आप को बाहर बदनाम नहीं किया । मेरे दोस्तो को आज बड़ा ताज्जुब होगा यह देखकर कि मैं आज क्या कह रहा हूं । जो आदमी मुझ से पछता था मैं उससे कह देता था कि राजकुमारी जी ने हमको बहुत दिया है । वे लोग सोचेंगे कि आज मैं क्यों कह रहा हूं कि कुछ नहीं दिया है । किसी एक अंडर सेक्रेटरी ने उसको लिखकर दिया कि झांसी यूनीवर्सिटी तो रिकगनाइज्ड (मान्यता-प्राप्त) नहीं है और हम उनकी डिग्रियों को रिकगनाइज्ड (मान्य) नहीं करते । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर वे रिकगनाइज्ड नहीं करते तो हिन्दुस्तान तो उसे रिकगनाइज्ड करता है । वहां दूसरे देशों से विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आते हैं । हमारे राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पास इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भेजा है जिसमें वह लिखते हैं :

> "I have followed with great interest the progress made by the Jhansi Ayurvedic University. It is now a well established and recognised institution for teaching Ayurveda and conducting Ayurvedic research. It has been conducting post-graduate course in the science for several years with great success. The Uttar Pradesh Government has been trying to help the University according to its limited resources. I hope that the Government of India will also see their way to help the institution with suitable financial assistance to enable it to carry on its work with greater efficiency and to undertake such work on a large scale."

हमारे मुख्य मत्री ने तो लिखकर यह भेज दिया लेकिन इस पर भी कहा जाता है कि इस मामले को फिर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भेज दिया जाये। मैं कहता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और क्या लिखकर दे देगी । २३ जनवरी को आनरेबल चरण सिंह वहां गये थे । उन्होंने लिखा है :

> "I had an occassion to go round the premises of the Jhansi Ayurvedic University today. It is a growing institution and an eloquent tribute to the industry and imagination of one man Shri R. V. Dhulekar, M.P. It is the only institution of its kind in the country and deserves the ungrudging support of the governments both of the State and Union and also of the Public in a far greater measure than has yet been forthcoming."

डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हैल्थ लिखते हैं :

> "From: The Director General of Health Services.
>
> To : The Registrar, Jhansi Ayurvedic University, Jhansi.
>
> "I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Nepal have requested for the admission to the two year's course of the Master of Science Degree in Ayurvedic Course of Shri Satya Narain Jha, who is undergoing one year's practical training course of University, to enable him to obtain a Master's degree in that subject under the scheme referred to above."

आप देखें कि झांसी यूनीवर्सिटी कोलम्बो प्लान के अंडर रिकगनाइज्ड की गयी है । वहां पर दूसरे एशियाटिक कंट्रीज (एशियाई देशो) के विद्यार्थी पढ़ने आते हैं । लेकिन उसके उसको ग्रांट (अनुदान) मिलती है १५ हजार । मैं आपके सामने वह पत्र पढ़ना चाहता हूं जो कि डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने सन् ४६ में लिखा था जिससे आप को मालम होगा कि झांसी सें आज दस वर्ष पहले जामनगर से कितना ज्यादा काम होता था ।

> "The Ayurvedic University Jhansi, is a standing monument to the one pointed devovotion the cause of Ayurveda which has sustained the labours of my my friend Shri Dhulekar through all these years. It required no common faith in this old science to keep up a man's efforts in an age when everything ancient is apt to be judged unscientific. Shri Dhulekar and the band of workers whom his enthusiasm has brought together at the University will, I am sure, succeed in demonstrating that Ayurveda is

able of absorbing all the latest advances in knowledge and yet retain those principles which give it its distinctive individuality as a healing science. The University deserves all support."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री धुलेकर: बस एक मिनट में खत्म किये देता हूं । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस देहली गजट में ता० २६ फरवरी १९५३ को जिसमें कि झांसी आयुर्वेदिक युनिवरसिटी गजट हो चुकी है और आफिश्यल गजट में यह रिकगनाइज हो चुकी है और हमारे वहां हर साल नेपाल और दूसरी जगह से विद्यार्थी आते हैं और हम उसको आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं, यह सारी चीज होती है लेकिन एक चीज जिसको कि हमारी मंत्राणी जी मानने को तैयार नहीं है और जिसके लिये कि मैंने उनसे प्रार्थना की यह सारा झगड़ा आपका मिट जायेगा अगर आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स और जो दूसरे मेबर्स हैं उनका यहां पर एक बोर्ड बना दें और जब तक कि आप एक ऐसा आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड नहीं बनाती है तब तक आप के ऊपर यह बौछारे, यह सारी जितनी बातें आपको सुननी पड़ती हैं, यह सारी चीजें आपके ऊपर आती रहेंगीं । यह डेमोक्रेसी का जमाना है, प्रजातंत्र का जमाना है, इसमें कोई भी आदमी, अगर एक आदमी इस बात को कहे कि मैं दुनिया को खुश रखना चाहता हूं तो वह बात गलत है । अगर यह पार्लियामेंट न हो तो मैं कहता हूं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जो इस वक्त दुनिया के सबसे बड़े आदमी हैं, उनकी भी बात कोई नहीं मानेगा लेकिन चूंकि ५०० आदमी मिल कर एक बात का फैसला कर लेते हैं, इसलिये हर एक आदमी उसको मानता है । मैं आपसे आज से नहीं बल्कि पिछले पांच वर्षों से यह निवेदन करता आरहा हूं कि आप अपने नीचे एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर मुक़र्रर कीजिये जो कि आयुर्वेद के मुहकमे को सम्हाले । इस सिलसिले में मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आपके वहां जो डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हेल्थ हैं वह भी आयुर्वेद के पक्ष में हैं और जो चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट के हैं, वह भी आयुर्वेद के पक्ष में हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक उसका कोई मुहकमा अलग से क़ायम नहीं हो तो तबतक आयुर्वेद की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती । आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारी १९५२ की लिखी हुई चिट्ठी का जवाब सन् ५५ में दिल्ली से झांसी पहुंचता है और तिन साल का समय लग जाता है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) और आपको मिल कर आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में एक प्लान बनाना चाहिये जिससे कि आयर्वेद का काम ठीक तौर पर चले और यह जो आपके ऊपर बौछारे पड़ती है यह तभी हट सकती है जब कि आप हम लोगों को उसमें साथ लें और हम लोग उसमें आपकी मदद करने के लिये हर वक्त तैयार हैं ।

Col. Zaidi (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South) : The investigations of certain archaeologists have led to the discovery that there were many dams and wonderful irrigation systems once upon a time in Mesopotamia. Those dams and that irrigation system have disappeared and Iraq today is a desert.

An Hon. Member: How is it relevant?

Col. Zaidi: I will soon show the relevancy of what I am saying. No plans, no improvements, are going to last or have a proper effect unless you take steps to build up the human material. We are now embarking on the Second Plan and I think that more important than the heavy industry or the chemical industry or the building of a dam or river valley projects—more important than all these—is the building up of a better, sounder and heal their generation of Indians. I am sorry that this material—human material—is not receiving the attention that it deserves. Our minds are dominated by the river valley projects and big factories and steel plants, far more dominated by these than by the needs of education, health and the moral and material well-being of our people. I think these nation-building departments have a tremendous importance and they should have a higher priority and of all these nation-building departments, the most important is the Health Department. What is the use of education or material well-being, if a man is not healthy? Health should come first and foremost.

That is why, I have listened with a lot of interest and attention to the discussion since yesterday afternoon. I am sorry that the Ministry of Health and the hon. Minister have come in for a great deal of severe—in many respects unjustified and ungenerous—criticism. A lot of good work is being done. From the brief reports circulated the other day, one comes across a

[Col. Zaidi]

number of highly useful things which are being done and the steady improvement that is being brought about in the health of the people.

But, as one who has the privilege of being associated with the propagation of Indian medicine, I certainly feel that unani and the Indian systems of medicine are being neglected. I do not want to ascribe any motives or doubt the *bona fides* of the hon. Minister or her officers. I think that perhaps this indifference—if I may use that word—and I shall show there is indifference—is due to this fact. For good and obvious reasons, it is believed that it is antediluvian science, that it is like a stagnant pool and not like a flowing river marching onwards; that it is not informed by any investigation or research or improvements. It cannot be compared favourably with allopathy where everyday improvements are taking place in so many countries of the world and in so many research centres. This is perfectly true and I do not deny it.

All I would say is this. Just as I agree, as a rational person and as a person possessing no prejudices or bias one way or the other, that everything old is not sacred and hallowed, I would say that everything old is not to be condemned. There are people, I know who do not believe in Ayurveda. But there are people who do not believe in *ambar charka* and in cottage industries, in Gandhian principles, in Vinoba Bhave. But I hope my countrymen and the majority of the Members in this House do believe in *ambar charka*. We believe in the Gandhian principles. There is an important Minister who does not believe in *ambar charka*. He does not hide his feelings in the matter. Even then, due provision is made for this and respect is paid to the opinion of the majority.

The majority of my countrymen believe in the Indian system of medicine. It is the most popular, the most widespread and the cheapest in India. 80 or 85 per cent depend on the Indian system of medicine. Some Member said that we wanted the best and the latest and the most scientific system. Perfectly true—I subscribe to it. But you cannot have that in all the five lakhs of villages and our people will have to go to the *hakims* and *vaids*. There is no alternative. Is there the wherewithal and organisation to reach everyone in the villages through that system? If not, why neglect the system on which 85 per cent of the people depend and in which many of us have great faith? This system has also got some remedies which are very efficacious, much more efficacious than allopathy.

The other day, we saw in Delhi during the jaundice epidemic, that whereas so many people died of jaundice in the hospitals and thousands suffered, those who were treated by the *hakims* and *vaids* got better far more quickly. I should like to know from the Ministry of Health how many, according to the information in their possession, died as a result of the treatment received from *hakims* and *vaids*. I know—and I speak with full confidence—that the Indian system of medicine and the ancient Chinese system of medicine have got specific remedies ror jaundice, which the modern system of medicine does not possess. Every system has got some good points, and our Indian system of medicine has got many merits about it. If it is not modern, if it has received no improvements, if it is static and stagnating, let us spend our time, thought, energy and resources on it and bring it up-to-date. After all, why should this system be neglected? No one, however exalted, has any right to use her or his prejudices, prepossessions or predilections for or against anything. One should be guided by the wishes of the majority and, I am sure—I am sure you, Mr. Speaker, will agree with me—that the majority of Indians and the majority even in this House do believe in the Indian system of medicine. If that is so, I feel that one should not be guided by one's own preconceived notions and prejudices. Do not condemn a system because you do not believe in it. This is democracy. We believe in responsible Government. If our countrymen believe in the Indian system of medicine, well, it is only fair that full justice should be done to it.

I shall now give a few figures to show how much respect is being paid to the encouragement of this system. Leave alone the total budget of the Ministry of Health, which runs into many crores and out of which very little is spent on the Indian system of medicine. I shall confine my remarks only to the provision for grants for medical purposes. The total provision in the Budget is Rs. 2,15,84,900. There is an allotment of Rs. 5,50,000 to the Ayurvedic Centre in Jamnagar. But, apart from Jamnagar, for all the other ayurvedic

institutions throughout the length and breadth of India, the provision amounts to Rs. 6 lakhs, against Rs. 12 lakhs provided in the last budget. So, last time a provision was made for Rs. 12 lakhs for ayurvedic institutions. This year we are told that this amount is to be reduced to Rs. 6 lakhs,—50 per cent of last year's. Even if you include the help to Jamnagar in this, then (6 lakhs plus 5½ lakhs) it comes to only Rs. 11·5 lakhs. Even then it is less than Rs. 12 lakhs which was provided last year.

Shri Dhulekar: This Rs. 6 lakhs is also for Jamnagar.

Col. Zaidi: That may be so, I do not know.

The position is even worse in the case of the unani system of medicine. In 1955-56 the provision for unani system was Rs. 4 lakhs. This time, this tremendously big sum of Rs. 4 lakhs, out of so many crores of rupees, has been improved upon and the total provision is Rs. 1,40,000. I should like to know why. What are the reasons, what is the rationale behind the little provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for unani institutions being reduced this year to Rs. 1,40,000?

My friend Shri Dhulekar was complaining of the grant to the Jhansi institution being only Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 50,000. For the Delhi Tibbia College, which was opened by no less a person than the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, a great patriot, the allotment from the Centre up-to-date has been just a big 'zero'. We have not been lucky enough to get any help whatsoever. But for the Government of Delhi State, this institution would have closed long ago.

I do not wish to take the time of the House by trying to get some financial help from the Centre for the College with which I am associated. However, I would like to point out one thing. During the life-time of Hakim Ajmal Khan, when this college was being properly run and was not short of funds, it had a research department under the care of a distinguished chemist trained in Germany. And, what did he do? Among the other things, I shall give only one example the wonderful drug of which we hear so much and which is supposed to be the best remedy for high blood pressure and for insanity—that is, ruwolfia serpentina, and also reserpine—was found out here. The first experiments were carried out in Tibbia College, Delhi.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Question.

Col. Zaidi: I can quote a number of papers published from Germany and America, and also CIBA's Report, which show that the alkaloids A, B, C and D from ruwolfia serpentina were discovered in Tibbia College, Delhi. It may be wrong, it may not have been the first, it might have been the second, third or fourth, but the fact remains that the four alkaloids were discovered and isolated in the research department of the Tibbia College, Delhi. What has happened to that research department? The apparatus worth lakhs of rupees has disappeared, because it was handed over to the Government of India for safe keeping. We cannot get any grant. No research work is being carried on and it has just closed its doors.

I would not like to take more time of the House except to say just one thing. My friend Shri Mohanlal Saksena yesterday made a reference to what is happening in China. Well, Sir, what is happening in China, regarding their ancient system of medicine, is an eye-opener to many of us. Here is a revolutionary country. People who are revolutionary do not believe in old institutions. They do not pay homage to their ancient heritage as much as we Indians do, who are never tired of paying lip-service to our glorious *prachin sanskrit* and glorious heritage. Sir, I should like to read out from some of the publications. There is no publication from China which does not speak at great length of the Chinese system of medicine. In that revolutionary country they are never tired of emphasising the wonderful glory of their ancient system. I have got here copies of *China Pictorial, China Reconstructs* and the *Chinese News Bulletin*. Every few months I come across some articles, but I shall confine myself to reading out only a few passages. This one is from *China Reconstructs*:

> "China at various times in the past, led the world in medicine, surgery and pharmacology. The long persistence of feudalism, however, halted the development of our traditional medical science. Still later, political and cultural domination by imperialism led our own modern-trained doctors to neglect its great value.
>
> Nonetheless, Chinese medicine never ceased to live. Its practitioners have continued to serve and

[Col. Zaidi]

heal millions of people. Since the liberation, many of its assumptions and practices have been scientifically examined and found to be in accord with the most advanced present-day ideas."

Now, our Central Ministry of Health would never say a thing like this. Not once would they pay any tribute to anything which Ayurveda has to offer. But, here is a revolutionary country which says in its official journal:

"Since the liberation, many of its assumptions and practices have been scientifically examined and found to be in accord with the most advanced present-day ideas."

It goes on to say:

"Now traditional and modern-trained doctors are co-operating and learning from each other. The bridging of the centuries-old gap between Chinese medical science and that of the rest of the world will contribute to the health of our people and of all mankind."

An Academy of Chinese Medicine has been established in the country. I commend this to the hon. Minister. Let her ponder over the possibility and the desirability of starting under her auspices an Academy of Indian Medicine like China. When she returned from China, we were happy to hear from her how the Chinese killed flies. It is a pity that the obduracy of the people of Delhi did not lead to any warm response from them in eliminating flies from the city along the lines that the hon. Minister witnessed in China.

But I would request her also during her next visit to China, to make a special study of what the Chinese are doing regarding their ancient Chinese system of medicine, and I hope that when she returns from there she will also make up her mind to take action on similar lines to revive the glory of the ancient system of Indian medicine.

I would like to read a little more from this article from which I already quoted a portion earlier:

"The Ministry of Health's Department of Chinese Medicine, set up after the liberation, has been enlarged, and a national academy for research into traditional medicine has been set up in Peking. Shanghai, Nanking, Peking and other cities have opened hospitals of traditional medicine.

Many hospitals of western medicine in China have opened departments of traditional medicine or invited practitioners of the latter to join their staffs as consultants. Courses in Chinese medicine will shortly be included in the curriculum of a number of medical colleges, and doctors of western medicine are studying important chinese medical books, which are now being republished. The Chinese Pharmaceutical Society is planning to standardize several hundred traditional Chinese drugs in the next five years."

This is the Five Year Plan of China which I commend to the hon. Minister.

"And the Chinese Medical Association, formerly open to doctors of western medicine only, has instructed all its branches in the country to admit experienced Chinese physicians to membership."

I should like to know in her reply whether the Indian Medical Association also has taken one single ayurveda expert on its roll of members, or, are we to learn nothing from other countries which, in spite of their revolutionaries, are encouraging this system?

In the end, this article says:

"It will take many years of co-operation and research to absorb the heritage of Chinese medicine into the general stream of modern medical practice. The completion of this task will bring a great advance in China's health service, and enrich medical science everywhere."

I would say that similar action taken in India under the auspices of such an enlightened, liberal minded and idealistic Minister will also be to the enrichment of the medical science throughout the country.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): It will be my endeavour during the brief half-hour that is at my disposal to answer the criticisms and the cut motions that have been moved with regard to the Demands for Grants for the Health Ministry.

Several things have been said, but the major attack—shall I call it—has been on me, because I have been accused of having in a very biased or a prejudiced mind against the ancient systems of medicine of India and ayurveda in particular. I would like to say from the

very beginning that I have no prejudices in my mind against any system. I naturally want the people of this country, the poor people with whom I am in daily contact and whose suffering causes me perpetual heartache to be given such relief as I would like to give to myself and such relief as, I believe, the majority of the Members of this hon. House would like to have given to them.

I have always held that modern medicine is the sum-total of all the knowledge acquired through all the ages from every country in the world including our own, where 5,000 years ago, ayurveda held supremacy. Therefore, it has been my endeavour from the very beginning, to try to get from ayurveda all of value that it has to give so that it may come into the large stream of modern medicine, as the hon. Member who spoke last has said. To say that nothing has been done for ayurveda during all these years is quite wrong. That the money for which provision had been made has not been spent or could not be spent is no fault of mine. There is a Board of Ayurveda and that Board advises me. The Jamnagar Institute was my conception. If Shri Dhulekar says that it came into being because of him I will gladly give him that credit, but it was my desire to have an institute where ayurveda could be developed, could be developed properly and where research in all aspects of ayurveda could be undertaken under a scientific aegis. The Jamnagar Institute is run by a governing body of 15 members, and it has autonomous powers. The President of that body is Shri Dave, the Health Minister of Saurashtra, who is a protagonist of ayurveda. There are three representatives from different States. There is Dr. Subramanyam, an ayurvedic physician himself. There is Dr. Mhaskar. There is one vacancy caused by the death of one *vaid*. There is Shri Dhulekar himself. There is Shri Dube from the Upper House. There is Dr. Kulkarni. There is Kaviraj Pratapsingh. There is Dr. B. B. Yodh and there is Dr. C. D. Pandit. I may say that no scheme for research that has come up and that has been approved by this body of advisers, of whom the majority are *vaids*, has ever been refused money by my Ministry.

Recently, I asked the Prime Minister to visit the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar. I join issue with the expressions that have been used by my hon. friend Shri Dhulekar that the Jamnagar Institute is a hoax, and he has tried very hard during his budget speech to elicit public sympathy for his own institution. I would really like to ask whether it is proper for a Member of the Lok Sabha to plead on the floor of this House on this occasion for help to his own institution. However that may be, I have helped his institution also, and if he sends me any scheme for research, I promise him that he shall have more money for that also, but it has to be vetted by the body of *vaids* who sit and pass judgment on all the schemes as to whether they are fit for help or not. I am sure no Member of this House would like me to give money where schemes have not been passed by or have not passed muster with the committee consisting of *vaids* themselves.

As I said, there is a great deal of research going on, and I would draw the attention of the House to pages 44-45 of the report and ask them to see what has been done, what is being done and what the future plan of work is, and how many important medicines have been investigated. 20 important medicines have been prepared and it has been my endeavour throughout to standardise medicines from amongst the mine of herbs that we have in India. I join absolutely in the opinion expressed by my revered friend Shri Tandon that too many medicines do not do good to the human frame. I wish he had been kind enough to read what I said in my address to a Medical College only the other day. I begged of practitioners of modern medicine to turn the searchlight inwards and use simple herbal remedies rather than invariably the so-called wonder drugs.

I have set up a body to carry out research into the effects that these wonder drugs have on the human frame. Further, I have gone to the extent of saying that in all my plans, in the First Five Year Plan and even in the Second Five Year Plan, which is a continuation of the First Five Year Plan, the emphasis shall be entirely on the preventive side. If I have tried to remove malaria from the people, it has been on the preventive side. If I have tried to do something for leprosy, it has been not only curative, but the emphasis has been on the preventive side. If I have tried and am trying to do something regarding filaria, again it is on the preventive side. If I have worked

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

for maternity and child welfare, it is, again, on the preventive side. If they will study the report and the figures and the information that I have given to questions, it will be seen that every possible emphasis has been laid on the preventive side. Infant mortality has come down. Maternal mortality figures are less and as a result of that the average of life has also gone up. This has all been due to the preventive measures that have been taken. I would again say to Shri Tandon in reply to his appeal to me that I have been as anxious as he to work on the preventive side. I have often tried to help those people who know anything about nature cure. I have often quoted what Bapu used to say that man falls ill when he breaks one or the other of the laws of nature and, therefore, he should return to nature. I am not wedded to overdosage of medicine. I do not like it. But, the fact remains that people do fall ill because they disobey the laws of nature, because they live in surroundings which are unhygienic, which are not fit for human habitation, because they do not get a proper supply of pure water. Therefore, I have taken up a nation-wide programme for the supply of pure drinking water to the nation. That is because, if you get a pure drinking water supply, if you can get decent houses to live in, if you can have fresh air and sunshine, you will reduce disease much quicker than you can by increasing your beds for hospitals. With the increase of population and the increase of diseases that the people suffer from if they want to go to the hospitals, I must cater for the curative side also because everything has to go on *pari passu*. I repeat that the emphasis laid by my Ministry has been very greatly on the preventive side.

When I asked the Prime Minister to visit the Jamnagar institution, this is what he wrote:

> This is a fascinating inquiry going on in this research Institute and it may well lead to very fruitful results. The so-called conflict between ayurvedic and modern medicine has to be studied and resolved. The only right approach has to be the one of science that is of experiment, trial and error. In whatever type of medicine we may deal with, we cannot profit by its study unless we apply the methods of science. In this way there should not be many conflicting methods but various aspects of one scientific approach. Nothing should be taken for granted. Everything should be tested and proved and then it becomes a part of scientific medicine—old and new."

My hon. friend quoted an Austrian Doctor, who went there. I may also say for information that it was I who asked him to go there. I do not fail to ask anybody who is interested, to see this institute and see what we are trying to do for ayurveda. Unani is practically never mentioned. I am very glad that it has been mentioned today by one Member. That we have not been able to appoint a Board for unani as we have for homoeopathy and ayurveda is only because we have had no appeals for any help. The only one that we had, where we felt we could give that help, was from Aligarh and we gave a handsome sum to Aligarh. I shall certainly give more there, if necessary for good work.

In regard to the Tibbia College at Delhi, which was mentioned, we all know what a useful part it played while its founder was alive. Since then it fell into bad hands. Shortly before Bapu was taken away from us, he talked to me about it. He wanted me to take it over. I had a long discussion with him. He called the trustees. They almost agreed to pass a resolution making it over to the Government of India. But, later they went back on that. The trustees quarrelled amongst themselves. It was found that the institution was in bad hands. Nothing could be done. Later I asked the Chief Commissioner to see if we could go to law about it. He did. By that time, the Delhi State had come in. It was the Delhi State that had to cater for it. The Delhi State asked in its Health demands whether something could be given to the Institute. I naturally, did not hold my hand against it. In fact, I agreed to it.

I do want to bring this to the notice of the House that while I have clarified my position that I am not against ayurveda, unani or homoeopathy, I am against quackery in whatsoever form it exists. When I am told that, so far as homoeopathy is concerned, I should recognise it, how can I recognise a few weeks' correspondence course which allows people to practise and give medicines to persons without a proper appreciation of what the medicines will do? Even in regard to the system of ayurveda, I may say that my advice to all the protagonists of ayurveda was this: you are living in a dynamic world;

nothing remains static. In the West, modern medicine is progressing at a dynamic pace. If you will all become qualified practitioners of modern medicine and then devote two years to the therapeutics, post-graduate study of ayurveda, you will be able to give to modern medicine what ayurveda has to give and you will be enriching modern medicine. My advice was not heeded.

I would like this House to remember also that the Health Ministry is not responsible for what is done in the entire country. Health is a State subject. I have had the greatest co-operation from my colleagues—I call them collegues—the Health Ministers of the various States. When they come for conferences every year, I have their utmost co-operation. Two Committees have been set up in connection with ayurveda. One came to the conclusion that there should be one Degree course for ayurveda. Not content with that, another committee is now sitting to see and make recommendations as to how the practice of ayurveda can be regulated. I am waiting for its report.

What I feel very much is that people do not always understand when they criticise. No one bothers to read the report as a whole and see what the Health Ministry has done. Shri Kamath says that the Health Ministry should be abolished. I do not know who will do the work that has been done by the Ministry. I think I have a right to expect all the Members of this hon. House to read reports and see what has been achieved under the First Five Year Plan and what is sought to be achieved under the Second Five Year Plan, and then criticise.

Shri Kamath: That has been done. Don't worry:

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would refer the hon. Member to the report. Shri Kamath has said in very extraordinary language that my Ministry has been responsible for death, destruction and disability throughout the country and therefore why should it remain? I treat a remark like that with, what shall I say, sorrow; nothing more than that. It does not make me angry. It makes me sad that anybody should use phraseology which is quite untrue.

Schemes of research in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, etc., whenever they come from the States, are given the consideration they merit. Money is given to them. If there is less provision in the Plan than before for this, it is not because I want less provision, but because the money that had been allotted could not be spent. It is not my fault. After all, I have to work through the States, through institutions, but I would like to assure the House....

Shri Dhulekar: *rose*

Mr. Speaker: She is not giving way.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to assure the House that whenever any schemes come up which pass muster as I have said, the money will be forthcoming. The Government of India have insisted on a proper under-graduate training in Homoeopathy, and one college is being upgraded in Calcutta. In regard to post-graduate studies in Homoeopathy, the Bombay Government is doing the needful.

The training for Ayurveda is in the charge of the States but I have been visiting several institutions. It has been a tragedy to me to go to these institutions, whether in Madras, Bombay, Lucknow or Banaras or elsewhere and find that all the students that come out from these institutions, where non-clinical subjects are taught on the basis of modern medicine, every one of them practices modern medicine and not one of them practices Ayurveda. Amongst the *vaids* themselves there is a controversy as to whether we should have Shudh Ayurved or Ayurved which can bring about a synthesis. Between the two, it becomes very difficult for me, but the States are there to look after their institutions.

Now, it is said that the man in the street demands Ayurved and does not want modern medicine. I can quote Minister after Minister of Health in the States including the Minister of Health of U.P. They say: "When I put up Ayurved dispensaries, the people ask me for dispensaries for modern medicine in preference." Having said that much about Ayurved, Unani and Homoeopathy, I hope I have been able to convince the House that I have no antipathy against these systems. I am willing to help them, but I must give money where I am assured by the qualified *vaids*, Homoeopaths and Hakims themselves that that money will be well spent.

As far as the provision of medical facilities for the common man is concerned, as I said, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. But if the Report is read, Members will see

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

that there has been a great deal of advance. Maternity and child welfare centres are spreading out gradually over the entire country. I need not again mention the National Malaria Control the water programme and so on. I am giving grants so that water may go into the rural areas. Again, it is the States that are the working agency.

It is for them to take advantage of the grants that are made and give water supply and run maternity and child welfare centres for which the Centre gives a great deal of aid in the beginning. If aid comes from outside, it has invariably been given to the States and always the emphasis has been laid on help to the rural areas.

Slum clearance occupied a certain amount of time by one or two Members. After having spoken about it they have thought it fit to leave the House. This problem is primarily the concern of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, but I am interested, intensely interested in it, because, as I have said I cannot have healthful living unless and until people are able to live in sanitary surroundings. The resolution by the Council of the Local Self Government Ministers demanded that because slum clearance was a matter of national importance, the Government of India should give liberal aid to States and subsidise the implementation of approved slum clearance schemes. In pursuance of that resolution, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have set apart during the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs 20 crores for slum clearance *cum* sweepers colonies, of which 25 per cent is to be given as subsidy by the Centre, 25 per cent as subsidy by the States and the balance of 50 per cent as a loan from the Centre. This is a good scheme. It envisages giving plots of land on which the individuals will be allowed to build in the case of slum dwellers in non-crowded cities. When the Demands of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply come up, if you ask my colleague more about slum clearance I have no doubt that he will give you a clearer picture than I can because slum clearance is in his Ministry.

In regard to Delhi, Rs. 50 lakhs was placed at my disposal. I have already answered questions on the floor of the House as to how those houses were to be constructed. My difficulty and the difficulty of all those who go in for slum clearance and slum improvement is this, and this applies particularly to Delhi, what to do with the population which has increased owing to partition and where people have come and squatted and put up unauthorised constructions and taken up what were in the plan supposed to be open areas or park areas. Where are they to be moved? I entirely agree with the hon. Member who said you cannot separate the rich from the poor, why should you? In fact, if we have to think in terms of remodelling an entire town and removing the slum areas, we have to think in terms of the service that the people who go in for manual labour give to the people who live in that area. The tragedy again here has been that houses have been built and colonies have been built and time and again, as I said yesterday on the floor of the House, the colonisers who have vested interests have come and exploited the poor and built up colonies, and I am very sorry to have to say that certain Ministries have also been guilty in this building up of colonies without reference to sewerage and drainage.

And that brings me to the unfortunate episode of the jaundice epidemic over which we have had a discussion and about which I do not wish to say anything more than this that I gave a promise on the floor of the House that I would take up this matter myself. Since then, I can tell the House that I have been sitting practically every day and my colleagues have been sitting all day long to see what we can do, and on the recommendations of the enquiry committee's report wherever immediate action could be taken that action has been taken. In addition, another expert body was asked to look through the recommendations of the committee and submit their recommendations to me within a week, and these people too worked night and day, carried out tests and other investigations, and have submitted an extremely good report which tells what we can do immediately what we can do on a short-term basis and what we should do on a long-term programme, with special reference to the fact that anything that has been done even immediately shall fit into the picture. I am hoping very much that when the next monsoon comes or even if floods come, we shall be able to protect Delhi from such contamination as recently took place, and that within a much shorter time than originally envisaged we shall be able to divert the sewage and sullage from flowing into the river altogether. That is what we shall try to do.

2 p.M.

Someone has quite rightly said that the fall of effluence into rivers, especially the sacred rivers, and the rivers where people bathe is a matter which should be looked into. This question has been looked into Research is being done, and the States have been alerted and asked to do all they possibly can.

My hon. friend opposite, Dr. Rama Rao, had raised certain questions, and I would like to tell him about cinchona. I have told him personally already, and I would like again to tell him that I shall certainly consider the question of selling stocks that we have ,at a cheaper rate, even if it means loss to Government.

As far as synthetic anti-malarial preparations are concerned, their preparation will have to go with the bigger scheme for the preparation of pharmaceuticals. But we are not blind to that. We are alert about that also. But just as Shri Tandon said that if we remove the rickshaw-pullers from their duty we create for them unemployment, likewise I would like to place before you this fact namely that if I close down our cinchona plantations, I put hundreds and thousands of persons out of employ; I am not willing to do it. In regard to the rickshaw-pullers also, when I addressed the States (because it is their matter), I told them that this was not a good thing for health because after all I know how the lungs and the heart are injured by this trade. But I said also to them, you must give these people, however, other employment. So, I would like to assure Shri Tandon that I am alive to the fact that nobody should be axed without his having been provided with alternative employment.

Much has been said about what China is doing in regard to her traditional medicine, as they call it. I have been to China very recently, and I saw all their hospitals and all the institutions that were being run by the traditional doctors. I saw also the co-operation that was there between the modern practitioner and the traditional doctor. China has adopted the modern system of medecine. China is not producing any more traditional doctors. She is very short of any sort of health personnel. And I agree to what Dr. Rama Rao said, and I have already suggested this to the State Ministers that they should employ those who are in villages, those who are willing to go into villages, and give them training in hygiene and sanitation. That is what China is doing. They are making use of everything, but the traditional doctor in China is not allowed to treat any communicable diseases. There were five diseases which they were asked to treat, namely, chronic asthma, chronic arthiritis, chronic rheumatism, chronic gastro-enteritis and chronic hypertension. Apart from these, they are not treating anything. They are also doing research in their traditional medicines, just as we are doing here, and when they came here they were very interested in what we are doing.

I personally would like to follow the Chinese method, but then I would be told that I was unsympathetic towards Ayurveda. Many more *vaids* are being produced here, and when I say *vaids* are produced, I mean they are taught ayurveda but alas! They practise modern medicine.

There are other matters which I would have liked to deal with, but unfortunately there is no time now.

I am glad that in regard to the question of the Tata hospital for cancer—Dr. Rama Rao is satisfied. For malaria we are doing, and have done, a great deal; the millions of man-hours that are lost by malaria are gradually being given back to the country. So, I do not think anybody can quarrel with the many schemes that have been taken up by the Health Ministry.

Again, I would like to say that the work of my Ministry should be judged by the report, by the work that is done by us. My doors are always open. Anybody who would like to come can come and give me his suggestions, and my mind is always open to all new suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demands Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50 and 130."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.*]

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 48—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,69,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of Medical services'."

DEMAND No. 49—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,56,000 be granted to the president to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 50—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,96,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year endnig the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up for discussion the Demands for Grants Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 143, 144 and 145 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. As the House is aware, 4 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move, at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will as usual be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of groups.

Now does the Minister want to say anything?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Nothing at this stage.

DEMAND No. 101—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 102—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,95,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 104—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,63,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1957, in respect of 'Stationary and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 105—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 143—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,28,95,000 be granted to the President to complete, the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND NO. 145—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

श्री राघारमण (दिल्ली नगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डिमांड वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में अभी सदन के सामनें आई है उस के बारे में मै अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूं । मुझे सब से पहले यह कहने में खुशी होती है कि हमारी केंद्रीय सरकार जो भी मिनिस्ट्रियाँ है उन मे से यह एक ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री है जिसके मुताल्लिक हमारे सदन में कम से कम आलोचना सुनने मे आती है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute. I would like to know the views of the House. We have started the discussion of the Demands relating to this Ministry at about 2-6 or 2-7 p.m. That means, the discussion will conclude at 6-5 or 6-10 p.m., for 4 hours have been allotted. If the House would be willing to sit for half an hour more, we can finish the discussion on these Demands today.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Let the Ministry reply tomorrow. He can go through the speeches.

Mr. Speaker: May I know how long the Minister is likely to take for his reply?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am entirely in the hands of the House. If hon. Members expect me to answer all the points that they would raise, then I would take at least forty to forty-five minutes.

Shri Nambiar: The Minister can reply tomorrow.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I make a submission? Tomorrow, the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Production are to be taken up, and 6 hours have been allotted for the discussion on those Demands; so, if we begin the debate at 11-30 it will go on till 5-30 p.m., that means, for full 6 hours. On the 6th instant, I do not happen to be here, and so my reply to the debate will have to be completed tomorrow. So, I would make this submission that in the light of this, the timings may be arranged for this debate as well.

Shri Bansilal (Jaipur): We may sit longer.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am prepared to sit longer.

Shri Kamath: Let the Minister reply tomorrow with a fresh mind.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister does not find it difficult.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): As far as the dates that have been given to us by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are concerned,

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

the Demands relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are to be taken up on 4th April and the spill-over will take place on the 5th instant. So, it is already there.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have not contravened those timings at all.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is something wrong. We have not exceeded the timings allotted for any of the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: In between, we spent some time over other matters which came up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was only 15 minutes taken on the short notice question. Otherwise, we are not behind. I think in the calculation regarding allotment of time, something has gone wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I agree, but cannot hon. Members sit for half an hour more?

Shri Nambiar: But Members must be present.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be accommodation on both sides. Some hon. Members are going away; some of them are remaining.

Shri Kamath: As the House is being asked to accommodate the Minister of Production, may I suggest that we may sit for half an hour more tomorrow instead of today?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It can be adjusted anyway; I am only anxious that it should be completed tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker Hon. Members want a little more notice to be prepared and make up their minds.

Shri Kamath: Quite right.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of sitting half an hour more today, they will sit half an hour more tomorrow to finish discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Production.

श्री राघारमण : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस सदन में के जहां केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत आलोचनायें होती हैं, वहां निर्माण, आवास और संभरण (वर्क्स हाऊसिंग ग्रेन्ड सप्लाई) का एक एक ऐसा महकमा है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही कम नुक्ताचीनी सुनने में आती है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे इस महकमे के मंत्री बड़ी दक्षता से, बड़ी मेहनत से और बड़ी कुशलता के साथ अपना कार्य करते हैं।

सर्वप्रथम मैं मंत्री महोदय को उस रिपोर्ट के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूं जो उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने रखी है और जिससे यह पता चलता है कि इस मंत्रालय ने पिछले साल क्या क्या काम किए।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस मंत्रालय ने बहुत से काम ऐसे किये जिन के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे बहुत अच्छे काम थे और जिनको जानकर हमें संतोष हुआ और उन कामो को करने में जिस दक्षता का परिचय मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। एक काम जो इस मंत्रालय ने किया, और जिसके बारे में काफी बहस मुबाहसा इस हाउस में हो चुका था, वह यह है कि इसने फैसला किया है कि इस देश की बनी हुई चीजें ही और विशेष रूप से खादी अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में खरीदी जाए। इस रिपोर्ट से यह भी जाहिर होता है कि इस दिशा में उनके कदम बराबर आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और वह बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न करते जा रहे हैं कि अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में इन चीजों को खरीदा जाए। मेरी यह इच्छा है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन की भी बड़ी इच्छा है कि केवल ऐसा ही माल खरीदने का प्रयत्न किया जाए जोकि छोटे छोटे कारीगरों द्वारा बनाया गया है हा ताकि लोगों को अपनी आजीलिका उपार्जन का अधिक से अधिक अवसर प्राप्त हो सके। विशेष तौर से खादी एक ऐसी वस्तु है जिसको अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये और माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम ही है कि कई सालों से इस सदन की यह पुकार चलती आ रही है और सदन की इस इच्छा को पूरा करके माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। हमें इस बात का भी विश्वास होता है कि आपके कदम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ते ही जायेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय के जरिये एक बहुत बड़ी रकम सामान खरीदने के लिए खर्च होती है क्योंकि यह मंत्रालय गवर्नमेंट की जितनी भी मिनिस्टरीज (मंत्रालय) हैं उन सब के लिये सामान खरीदता है। इस लिए यदि आप हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई ही चीजें खरीदेंगे तो लोगों को रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे और उनको आर्थिक स्तर भी ऊंचा उठेगा। ऐसा करके आप छोटे छोटे उद्योगधंधों को बढ़ावा दे सकेंगे, जो कि परम आवश्यक है। इस

वास्ते मैं फिर प्रार्थना करता हूं कि विदेशी वस्तुओं का प्रत्याग करके यह मंत्रालय देश में बनी हुई और विशेषकर खादी जिसके साथ हम सब को प्रेम है, जिसके द्वारा गांवों के छोटे छोटे बुनकरों को रोजगार मिलता है, की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे और यथा शक्ति उसे ही प्रयोग में लायें ।

इस मंत्रालय में जिस डिपार्टमेंट की सब से ज्यादा आलोचना की जाती है वह सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का महकमा है । यह किसी से भी छिपा नहीं है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में काफी गडबड है। जितने भी इस काम डिपार्टमेंट में होते हैं इंजीनियर से लेकर नीचे तक जितने भी काम करते हैं उन सब की कुछ रकम बंधी होती है । कांट्रेक्टर्स (ठेकेदार) से यह रकम ली जाती है और सब में तकसीम की जाती है । इसे हर कोई मानता है और खत्म करने की हम कोशिश तो अवश्य करते हैं लेकिन इस ओर हमें अभी तक सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । विजिलेंस (निगरानी) भी होता है, इंस्पेक्शंस (निरीक्षण) भी होते हैं, फिर भी यह व्यापार उसी ढंग से चलता है जिस तरह से कोई धन्धा खुले आम किया जाता है । इसका खत्म किया जाना जरूरी है क्योंकि दिन-प्रति दिन इसकी चर्चा होती है और लोगों के दिमागों पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है और वे हमारे बारे में उल्टा सीधा सोचने लग जाते हैं ।

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : मुम्किन है, आपको पुरानी बातों का ख्याल हो ।

श्री राधा रमण: त्यागी जी को शायद यह मालूम नहीं है कि पुरानी बात ही आज नई बन कर हमारे सामने आ रही है ।

श्री कामत : आप तो महावीर चक्रधारी हो गए ।

श्री राधारमण : इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी की डिमांड्स (स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की मांगें) यहां रखी गई थीं, उस वक्त उनपर बहस के दौरान में कुछ मेम्बरों ने दिल्ली की हालत के बारे में चर्चा की थी । पूज्य टंडन जी ने तथा हमारी बहन सुभद्रा जी ने बहुत सी बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कही ीं और उनका जवाब भी राजकुमारी जी ने दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है और बहुतकुछ कर भी चुकी है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सही बात यह है कि हालत जैसी पहले थी, उससे कुछ बिगडी हुई ही नजर आती है, सुधरी हुई नही । हाउसिंग और हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी का जहां तक कि मकान बनवाने और गरीबों को अच्छे मकान प्राप्त कराने का ताल्लुक है, एक दूसरे से गहरा सम्बन्ध है । आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि दिल्ली में बहुत देर से एक पुकार थी और वह पुकार यह थी कि एक तरफ तो नई दिल्ली है और दूसरी तरफ पुरानी दिल्ली और इन दोनों को स्वर्ग और नरक की मुशाहबत (उपमा) दी जाती है । इस भेदभाव को दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है । नई दिल्ली की सड़कों पर चलने वाला इन्सान इस बात का पता नहीं लगा सकता कि पुरानी दिल्ली के रहने वाले लोगों की क्या हालत है, कैसी गली सड़ी गलियों में वे लोग रह रहे ह किस तरह से वहां गंद बहता है और कितनी गंदी बस्तियां वहां पर हैं । बहुत कुछ कहने सुनने के बाद कि दिल्ली को एक मास्टर प्लान की जरूरत है, यहां के लिये एक डिवेलेपमेंट आथोरिटी बनी है । इस अथोरिटी को बने थोड़ा सा असाँही हुआ है । उसने पहला काम तो यह किया है कि जितने भी मकान अभी तक बन रहे थे या आधे बने थे, उन सबका बनना बन्द करवा दिया है । जो एक्टिविटी (कार्रवाई) मकान बनाने के बारे में चल रही थी वह खत्म हो गई है । मैं मानता हूं कि उसकी मंशा यह नहीं है कि लोगों को तकलीफ दी जाये बल्कि उसका मंशा यही है कि मकान बनाते वक्त कुछ चीजें ध्यान में रखी जायें और वे चीजें यह हैं कि मकान हवादार हों, कितनी जगह एक मकान में खुली होनी चाहिए, इत्यादि इत्यादि । यह सब बातें सही हैं लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन सब बातों सें गरीब जनता की हालत सुधरी है । वह जो एक हैवानी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं उसमें कोई आराम व फैज पहुंच रहा है । अगर अगर सरकार ३६५ दिन में कम से कम ३६५ आदमियों को तकलीफ भी दूर कर दे तो कुछ आराम लोगों को मिल सकता है । लेकिन हम साल ब साल यह कहते हुए चले आ रहा हैं कि देहली में एक मास्टर प्लान की जरूरत है एक सिंगल आथोरिटी (एकता प्रधिकार) की जरूरत है कोआर्डिनेटेड एफर्ट Co-ordinated effort (समन्वयित प्रयत्न) की जरूरत है लेकिन ऐसा कहने सें उन गरीबों को जो इन बस्तियों में रहते हैं कोई आराम नहीं मिल सकता । इसलिये यह ख्वाहिश होती है कि सरकार को जगाया जाये और कहा जाये कि इस तरहसे काम नहीं बनेगा और इन चीजों को जल्द से जल्द करने की जरूरत है । मैं समझता कि जितनी जल्दी सरकार इस तरफ तवज्जह दे सक उतना ही अच्छा हैं ।

[श्री राधा रमण]

आपने पढ़ा होगा और सुना भी होगा कि चन्द दिन हुए हमारी दरख्वास्त पर हमारे महबूब प्राइम मिनिस्टर उन गलियों में और उन स्लम्स (गन्दी बस्तियों) में गये जहां कि गरीब लोग रहते हैं और उन लोगों से मिले। इसका प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल पर जो असर हुआ वह भी आप लोगों को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हमारे सेंटर के मिनिस्टर भी कम से कम महीने में एक बार इनके पास जाकर देखा करें कि इन गली और कूचों में लोग किस तरह से रहते हैं और उनकी क्या हालत है, किस तरह वे अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं और किस तरह हमने उनको हैवानों की तरह छोटे छोटे मकानों में रखा है जहां हवा का तो सवाल ही क्या है रोशनी भी मुश्कील से पहुंचती है। अब अगर उनको हटाने की बात की जायेगी तो एक तरफ जहां उनको खौफ होगा वहां दूसरी तरफ उनको आशा भी बधेगी। लेकिन अगर सरकार उनके खोफ को दूर करती जाये और आशाओं को पूरा करती जाये तो मैं समझूंगा कि उसने अपने फर्ज को अंजाम दिया है और उसे यह कहने का मौका मिल सकेगा कि वह जो बड़ी बड़ी बातें करती है कि देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लानी है और यहां से गुरबत को दूर करना है। इन्सानों को तकलीफ से नजात दिलानी है इत्यादि इत्यादि। और उस तरफ उसका कदम भी उठता दिखने लगे। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस रफ्तार से हम चल रहे हैं वह हमारी मंजिल पर पहुंचने के लिये बहुत धीमी है। अगर आज हम पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के चारों तरफ देखें तो मालूम होगा कि जिन इन्सानों की जिन्दगी का हम यहां बैठकर वारा न्यारा करते हैं उनकी जिन्दगी बड़े खतरे में है। यह जो सैंकड़ों की तादाद में छोटी छोटी टाउनशिप्स (बस्तियां) बन गयी हैं उनमें लोगों को रहने के लिये अच्छे हवादार और सस्ते मकानात नहीं मिलते और वे टी० बी० के शिकार हो रहे हैं और आप के पास जो टी० बी० का इलाज करने के साधन हैं वे बहुत सीमित हैं जिसकी वजह से उन गरीब भाइयों को जो बीमारी के शिकार होते हैं अस्पतालों में दाखिला तक नहीं मिलता। तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से विनंती करूगा कि दिल्ली के इस हाउसिंग के प्रबलम से जल्द से जल्द हल करें। हमारी सबसे पहली बेसिक नीड (मूल आवश्यकता) खाने की है, दूसरी कपड़े की है और तीसरी अच्छे मकानों में रहने की हैं। हमने खाने के सवाल कों हल कर लिया है, कपड़े के सवाल को भी किसी कदर हल कर लिया है। अब सबसे बड़ी हमारी जरूरत यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में और खास कर राजधानी जैसी जगहों में रहने की समस्या हलकी जाये। आप यहां से आधा मील भी जायें तो आपको ऐसी ऐसी बस्तियां मिलेंगी जो जो कि इन्सान के रहने के काबिल नहीं हैं। परसों या अतरसों जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हार्डींग ब्रिज गय थे तो उन्होंने वहां पर मजदूरों की एक बहुत बड़ी बस्ती को देखा था। ये वे लोग हैं जनकी मेहनत से हम बड़े बड़े मकान बनाते हैं और हम उनमें रह कर आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक गया जब मैं ने देखा कि इनकी बस्ती में पानी का काफी इन्तजाम नहीं है, उनके ऊपर छत नहीं है, न उनके पास रहने को मुनासिब जगह है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूगा कि आज दिल्ली के अन्दर इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री में पूरा कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) हो और इस मामले पर वह सबसे ज्यादा तवज्जह दें और कोई ऐसा कदम उठावें कि अगर मास्टर प्लान के बनने में देर लगे तो भी कोई ऐसा फौरी तरीका अपनाया जाये कि ऐसे मकान जिनमें आदमी एक दिन भी नहीं रह सकता उनको इस क़दर बेहतर किया जाये कि वहां रहने वालों वालों को कुछ तो आराम मिल सके। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि हम इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको उठाकर आप बहुत दूर रख दें जिससे उनकी जो तकलीफ है वह और भी बढ़ जाये और वे अपनी रोजी से वंचित हो जायें और जो उनके मकानों की जमीन है उस पर बड़े आदमियों के मकान बनाये जायें या उनको बड़ी कीमत पर बेच दें। आपने पहले यह फैसला किया था और यह यकीन दिलाया था।

> "That there should be the minimum dislocation of the slum dwellers and effort should be made to rehouse them at the existing sites of the slums or at the sites nearby in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from there.

इस एश्योरेंस (आश्वासन) को पूरा करना चाहिये और इस काम के लिये आपको काफी रकम रखनी चाहिये। आपने अगली योजना में इसके लिये २० करोड़ रुपया रखा है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस रूपये से आप हालात को किसी क़दर दुरुस्त कर सकेंगे। अब जब कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस तरफ

तवज्जह दे रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि आप भी और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर भी इस तरफ तवज्जह देंगे और दिल्ली के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये कोई ऐसी रकम रखेंगे ताकि लोगों की उम्मीद पूरी की जा सके और वह यह देखें कि सिलसिला शुरू हो गया है और यह ऐसी जगह जा कर खत्म होगा कि लोगों की तक्लीफ जाती रहेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ बहुत जल्द क़दम उठाया जाय ।

आपने एक लो इनकम (कम आय) वालों के लिये मकान बनाने की स्कीम निकाली थी । इसके लिये आपने स्टेट्स को रुपया एलोकेट किया था । दिल्ली सरकार ने भी उस रुपये से बहुत लोगों को मदद पहुंचाई । लेकिन रिपोर्ट में मुझे मालूम होता है कि जो रुपया आपने एलोकेट किया था उसमें से आधे से भी कम स्टेट्स ने उसे इस्तेमाल किया है । इसकी क्या वजह है यह हमको जानना चाहिये कि रुपया होते हुए भी इसको क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सका ।

आपने मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के लिये भी २५ हजार रुपया तक कर्ज दे कर मकान बनाने की स्कीम बनायी थी । क्या इंश्योरेंस के नेशनलाइज्ड होने से वह खत्म कर दी गयी या खत्ते में पड़ गयी । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी स्कीम थी कि इंश्योरेंस कम्पनीज से रुपया लेकर इस स्कीम को चलाया जायेगा, उस स्कीम को आप इन्शोरेन्स कारपोरेशन से रुपया ले कर चलायें या किसी और तरह से चलायें । इस की भी काफी जरूरत है, इसलिये इसका भी कोई न कोई तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहिये । इस स्कीम से मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को भी उम्मीद बन्ध गई थी । उसे भी पूरा किया जाये ।

इसके अलावा मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पुरानी और नई दिल्ली में जो असमानता देखने में आती है उसे शीघ्र दूर किया जाये और ऐसे कदम उठाये जायें जिससे इस मसले का फौरी हल निकले ताकि इन स्लम्स में रहने वालों को कुछ शान्ति और संतोष मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो काम इस मंत्रालय ने किया है उसके लिये उसको बधाई देता हुआ मैं सिफारिश करता हूं कि जो डिमांड्स सदन के सामने रखी गयी हैं उनको मंजूर किया जाये ।

Shri Nambiar: I am glad that I am speaking for the first time after you have occupied the Chair as Deputy-Speaker and I may congratulate you.

Coming to the housing scheme of the industrial workers, I would make certain points, because I have got only very little time at my disposal and I have to confine my remarks to certain facts alone.

The target fixed by the hon. Ministry for the housing scheme is not at all satisfactorily fulfilled. You could see from the facts supplied in the Report that for the year 1955—it coincides with the figure—1,955 houses are constructed by the private employers. The Government does not do anything in the way of encouraging housing construction for the working classes. Last year this point had been focussed by the hon. Members on this side of the House and the hon. Minister could not say anything assuring that something will be done. We suggested that at least some legislation may be brought forward to the effect that the employers can be compelled or requested or persuaded to construct more houses. That has not been done with the result that this has miserably failed. I could give you figures with regard to one State straightaway, that is, West Bengal. In reply to a question the Hon. Minister stated that the number of tenements sanctioned by the State Government for the year 1953-54 was 232 and for the year 1954-55 was 556. In the figure for 1953-54, the private employers did not construct a single house utilising this opportunity, and for 1954-55, it is stated as 1,128 for the whole of West Bengal State. From the Report, I could also tell the hon. Minister that the West Bengal State is very poorly considered by the employers in the matter of construction of quarters. I could give you facts with regard to one particular area, Kulti (Baranpur) where the steel workers are suffering. Whereas the number of workmen there is about 7,300 there are at present about 1,128 houses; for clerical staff, out of about 950 persons, only 200 are provided with houses. Similar is the position with regard to the Watch and Ward staff. This is the case with regard to many other Departments also. When there is a scheme whereby more houses can be constructed, not exclusively by the employers, but with the help of the Government, the employers, who mint money do not come forward to construct houses. The Government or the Ministry, if I may use the word, is impotent in the sense that it is unable to persuade the employers. In this country this is a very serious factor and I would request the hon. Minister to do something in the way of construction of houses for industrial workers. Otherwise all the

[Shri Nambiar]

promises that the Minister makes—that there will be more housing and Government will do whatever they can—will be nullified. It will not be used by the employers, but of course they do so because they want to earn money. But they do not care for the workers.

Coming to the position of the low-income groups, I could tell the same story. In the Report I find that in the Madras State, the allotment was Rs. 81,00,000 out of the which only Rs. 17·7 lakhs has been used so far. I do not know why it was so. In various States the position is the same. About Rs. 22 crores has been sanctioned but only Rs. 7·5 crores has been used for the whole period of the First Plan. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this question and take suitable measures.

Coming to the question of slum clearance, I have got a very sorrowful tale to tell. Here we considered a Bill and I was one of the Members of that Select Committee. The Bill is now an Act—The Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Act. You will find that in the name of slum clearance, the DIT made a victim of a large number of poor dwellers, they have been shunted out to far off places, and these places have been given over to DIT which makes so much profit out of constructing palatial buildings and letting it at very high rents. During the discussion on the Bill, a note of dissent was given by my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, wherein she pointed out that this ought not to be encouraged. If the idea of the Government is to clear slums, then those persons who are evacuated from those areas must be provided for by constructing cheap houses, if necessary with Government subsidy, in the same area and they must be allowed to occupy them. Otherwise, what is the meaning of slum clearance? If it is a question of betterlook of the town by removing poor people from the midst of rich people and make that area or portion also available to rich people, then it is not to be known as slum clearance, but it can be stated as town planning. If innocent people, poor people, have no right to be in the city, I could well understand that. The hon. Member, Shri Radha Raman, was referring to the same point, I think, although I did not follow his speech fully as he spoke in Hindi. I also saw the report about Pandit Nehru's visit to the slum areas here; he was shocked at the sight.

At least I am glad to see that he was shocked at seeing this after several years. Due to the influx of displaced persons, it is much worse. Now at least Government is seeing the danger or rather the sufferings of the people and is doing something in the matter. It must do it in such a way that it will do good to slum dwellers and the slum dwellers should not be sent away to places far away.

Coming to the question of industrial workers employed by the Ministry, especially in the C.P.W.D. I have got some points to state. Last year, the hon. Minister promised that wherever there is the possibility of confirming the employees, it will be done. From the figures I find that out of 13,000 men, only 2,500 are confirmed and about 2,516 men are treated as semi-permanent men. I do not know why this distinction should continue still. The rest of the men are still unconfirmed. The hon. Minister, in his reply last year, stated that if it is economical and if it is necessary to do so, he will confirm them. I may tell him that those men who are not confirmed are there on the rolls ever since 1942, and those men who are treated as semi-permanent are there ever since 1946. Does it look reasonable to say that these men even after 10 or 15 years of service should be there as semi-permanent or temporary? What is the criterion then for confirming people? Every time the Ministry says that they are looking into the needs or necessity as to how many are to be confirmed. When will this looking-into-business come to an end? Till what time will you go on looking into this matter? There must be a reasonable time for looking into this, and, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that these men are confirmed as early as possible. I do not mean that they should be confirmed if there is no need, but I want you to establish a case that there is no need. Otherwise, there is no meaning to keep them on in the temporary list for long. I respectfully submit that as the Ministry's offices are expanding and more and more houses and quarters are being built, there is absolutely no necessity to keep them as temporary; it is all the more necessary to confirm them straightaway.

Last year the hon. Minister promised that certain of the grievances of these people will be looked into—medical fa-

cilities to be given to them and accommodation to be given to those who are working at the aerodrome, etc. I have looked into these cases and find that only in Delhi some medical facilities are given; some dispensaries are started with unqualified compounders. If that is not so, let the hon. Minister contradict me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow that type of conversation now.

Shri Nambiar: I am putting that question to you to ascertain the position from the hon. Minister.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are qualified doctors who are manning the dispensaries.

Shri Nambiar: But how many unqualified compounders are there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the hon. Member meant to say that there were no doctors and only unqualified compounders were there in the dispensaries. And the Minister says that there are qualified doctors there.

Shri Nambiar: I am just giving you an instance to show how far they have implemented their own promises. They said that quarters would be given to those people who were working at the aerodromes. I cannot find any proof for the fact that quarters are given to them. Even these men are not allowed to join the Contributory Health Scheme.

At least that privilege could have been given to them. I am told that they are also denied the overtime allowance even if they work beyond the time stipulated.

With regard to victimisation, I have to say a few words. Leave alone those who had already been victimised. There are fresh cases. Recently, there was a very interesting case. An Indian football player was sent to foreign countries—Hungary or Soviet Union, I forget. One of the players was from Calcutta, he was an armature winder. He was dismissed because after playing he attended some reception in Hungary. As soon as he came back, the Home Ministry asked for a report from the WHS Ministry about that particular man; as soon as the report was received, he was removed from service. I can give his name also. This is the method they follow. Any report from a police officer is good enough even if the man has put in ten or fifteen years of service. His service is immaterial for them. They are so touchy about it. I do not know why.

There are certain other very glaring grievances of the staff. In Rashtrapati Bhavan, there is a department working under the Military Secretary but the money is to be paid by the Housing Ministry. There they are doing Rashtrapati's garden work—250 men. Perhaps they may be doing work in the Moghul Gardens. The Moghul law prevails there. There is no rule or regulation as to how they are to be treated. They are working for 25 to 30 years without confirmation. There are no leave rules or leave reserve or accommodation. If at all they get any accommodation, they are tents without electricity, or water. They are treated as cattle, if I may say so, under the very nose of Rashtrapati. Recruitment is done as the Superintendent likes; these men are not even drawn from the Employment Exchanges. These 250 men should be taken into the Horticultural Department under the CPWD and treated well. This is a glaring instance which I give to focus attention on how this Ministry is callous towards its labourers.

I have got a report from the Stationery Contract Labourers in Calcutta—about 200 men—who are kept as contract labour on daily wages of Rs. 2. They are not yet taken over by the department. This is there for the past 15-20 years. If it is necessary for the Government, why should it be left to the contractor? Why not take it over? These men, it seems, have gone on strike on 20-3-1956 for better wages and better conditions and for Sunday off. They do not get even this Sunday off. I would request the hon. Minister to go into this and see whether these 200 men could be brought under the department and given minimum facilities and minimum pay scales.

I now come to the working of the Estate Office. There are two sections—rent section and allotment section. I am told that the rent section is understaffed and large sums of rent are in arrears. In the allotment section, I am told, there is enough staff and people here get promotions without tests but in the rent section no one gets promotion without passing a test and promotions are not also so frequent. In the rent section, the audit clerks are not given the scale of account clerks, *viz.* Rs. 80-220. I shall be thankful if the hon. Minister can look into this question.

Coming back to the question of slum clearance, I cannot deal with it in detail at the outset. I would request the

[Shri Nambiar]

hon. Minister to apply the principle of slum clearance in its correct perspective. It is not so in Delhi alone. In Madras, Trichy and in many other cities about which I have got some knowledge the same state of affairs continues. More allotment should be made to this work. In this connection I would request the hon. Minister to keep this work of slum clearance in his mind and not to forget the poor South. Something must be done. The State Governments will certainly consider the question of co-operating with the Central Government. If they do not come forward, let him at least say so, so that we can persuade them to do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may make it clear—I said it yesterday also—that even those hon. Members who have given their names must rise in their seats if they want to catch the eye of the Chair.

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have given my name to participate in today's debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be very very material and that would be considered but unless the hon. Member rises in his seat, he would not get that opportunity.

श्री आर० एम० सिंह (जिला गाजीपुर—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—दक्षिण—पश्चिम): मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री वर्क्स हाउसिंग और सप्लाई से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम कुछ छोटी छोटी बातों पर भी वे ध्यान दिया करें। मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में पिछले सालों में भी कह चुका हूं, लेकिन आप ने उन को छोटी चीजें समझ कर टाल दिया।

अभी अभी मेरे पहले एक वक्ता बोल गये जो कि ट्रेजरी बेंचेज की तरफ ही बैठते हैं, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उन्होंने कहा कि एक यही ऐसा विभाग है जिस में कोई शिकायत नहीं सुनाई देती। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यही एक विभाग है, चाहे वह सेन्ट्रल पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० हो या राज्यों का पी० डब्ल्यू डी० हो, जो कि देश म भ्रष्टाचार का स्थान है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहना चाहता कि वह आप के द्वारा किया जाता है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि जो आप की मशीनरी है उस में यह दोष है, उस के द्वारा यह भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि आप उस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं इस लिये शायद आप क कानों तक पूरी बातें नहीं जाती हैं। कल भी मैं ने एक मंत्री महोदय से कहा था कि अगर आप इधर के स्थानों पर बैठ जायें या सदस्यों की जगह पर बैठ जायें तो आप को बहुत सी बातें सुनाई देंगी। बहुत से सदस्य इन बातों को जानते हैं लेकिन कहते नहीं हैं। उन को बहुत सी बातों का खौफ भी रहता है इस लिये क्यों कहने जाय, क्यों इन बातों में पड़ने जायें? फिर इन सब बातों के कहने से कुछ लाभ भी नहीं होता है क्योंकि उन को मालुम है कि लाख दो लाख रुपयों के गबन की बातों को इस जगह पर सुना नहीं जाता, उस को टाल दिया जाता है। ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं, लेकिन मैं कुछ छोटी छोटी बातों के सम्बन्ध में ही कहना चाहता हूं। मेम्बरों के जो फ्लैट्स और बंगले हैं या आप के भी जो फ्लैट्स या बंगले हैं उन में वायर्स लगाये हैं बिजली के। वहां पर पहले के तारों को निकालने की बात होती है, पर ऐसा होता नहीं है। मामूली तौर से काट पीट का पिछले तारों को ही जोड़ दिया जाता है, पुराने पार ही रह जाते हैं, और अगर उन को निकाला भी तो उन को स्प्रिट से धो कर जिस से कि वह साफ हो जायें, और चीजों में लगा दिया जाता है या वहीं पर फिर इस्तेमाल कर लिया जाता है। नये जो तार होते हैं वे बाजारों में बिकते हैं। इस तरह की बातें अक्सर में आती हैं। मैं इन सब चीजों को आपके सामने रख रहा हूं। हो सकता है कि आप कहें कि यह मामूली चीजें हैं और इन पर कम ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह तो सिर्फ एक लाख या दो लाख की बात है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटी छोटी चीजें ही बड़ी बन जाती हैं। एक एक बूंद करके तालाब भर जाता है। छोटी छोटी चोरियों से अरबों और करोड़ों रुपया गबन हो जाता है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अब दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने थोड़ी आमदनी वाले लोगों के लिये कर्ज के तौर पर मकान बनाने के लिये रुपया देने की व्यवस्था की है। यह एक अच्छी योजना है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं। लेकिन आपने यह किया है कि यह योजना बड़े बड़े शहरों और नगरों में ही लागू होगी। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह जो योजना है यह छोटे छोटे गांव में भी जानी चाहिये। उन किसानों को जो देहातों में काम करते हैं और उन मजदूरों को जो खेती करते हैं, इस योजना से लाभ उठाने का मौका

दिया जाना चाहिए। उनको भी घर की आवश्यकता होती है। आपने कारखानों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनको तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का फैसला किया है, जिसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लकिन जो खेतों में काम करते हैं, उनको इस लाभ से क्यों वंचित किया जा रहा ह, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि एक किसान जोकि एक छप्पर में रहता है और जिसके पास मकान नहीं है, बारिश के दिनों में भीगता रहे और उसके पास पक्का मकान न हो। आपको मालुम होना चाहिए कि जिस शानदार बिल्डिंग के अन्दर आप बैठे हुए हैं, इसके बनाने पर जितना पैसा भी खर्च आया है, वह सारा पैसा आपने उन्ही किसानों और मजदूरों से प्राप्त किया है। ये मजदूर आपके लिए गल्ला पैदा करते हैं, जिससे आप अपना पेट भरते हैं और जीते हैं। लकिन इन सब चीजों के बावजूद आपका उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आपने हमारे पास एक पैम्फ्लेट भेजा है जिस में आपने जो कुछ पिछले साल में किया है उसकी समरी (सारांश) दी हुई है। इसमें आपने कहा है कि कुछ स्कीमें हैं जिन को पूरा करने के लिए आपके पास पैसा नहीं है। इसे पढ़कर मुझे बहुत कष्ट हुआ। जिन के परिश्रम से आप के पास पैसा आता है, जिन से आप पैसा वसूल करते हैं, जब कोई स्कीम उनकी भलाई के लिए आप बनाते हैं तो उसको इस बिना पर आप टाल देते हैं कि आप के पास पैसा नहीं है। और चीजों के बारे में जिनके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। जब एजुकेशन का सवाल आता है तो भी यह कह कर कि पैसा नहीं है, उसको टाल दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से जब किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करने का सुझाव दिया जाता है तो यही कहा जाता है कि यह पासिबल (संभव) नहीं है, यह सम्भव नहीं है। आपने यह कहा है कि आप एक आध आदर्श बस्ती बना देंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि आप एक काम जरूर करें और वह यह कि हर गांव में आप या आपकी राज्य सरकारें १०–२० मकानों में अवश्य सुधार करती जायें। हमारे यहां यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने गांव और कस्बा सुधार की एक योजना बनाई है और कुछ नक्शे तैयार किए हैं। लेकिन मुझे मालुम है कि उनके पास इस योजना को लागू करने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। नक्शे तो उन्होंने बना लिए हैं लेकिन पैसा उनके पास नहीं है। केवल नक्शे बनाने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। किसी योजना को कार्यरूप देने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत होती है।

आप नगरों और शहरों में मकान बनाते जा रहे हैं, इस से मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं है। इसके बारे में मेरे मन में कोई द्वेष की भावना नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह भी बहुत आवश्यक चीज है। लेकिन आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसानों के लिए, खेतों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए, जो कि सदियों से टूटी फूटी झोंपड़ियों में रहते आए हैं उनके लिये भी मकान बनाये जायें। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि अभी एक दो दिन हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहां की गन्दी बस्तियों को देखा था। उन्होंने ऐसी बस्तियों को जला देने की सलाह दी थी। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल दिल्ली ही नहीं है जहां पर कि गन्दी बस्तियां हैं बल्कि बाकी देश में भी गन्दी बस्तियां हैं। इस दिल्ली को मुगल बादशाहों ने स्वर्ग बनाने की कोशिश की, अंग्रेजों ने भी इसे स्वर्ग बनाने की कोशिश की और हमारी सरकार भी दिल्ली को ही स्वर्ग बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है, और इसी के ओर सब से अधिक ध्यान दे रही है। दिल्ली की तरफ तो आपका ध्यान जाता है लेकिन उन लोगों के खून और पसीने की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है जिनकी वजह से दिल्ली बनी है। मुझे अफसोस है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ स्टेट. का नारा लगाया है जब कि वह इस पर अम्ल नहीं कर रही है। क्या सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का यह मतलब है कि केवल दिल्ली की ओर ही हमारा ध्यान जाए और बाकी देश की ओर न जाए? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि दिल्ली को गिरा दिया जाए या दिल्ली की शान को बनाये न रखा जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की शान बनी रहे। लेकिन इसकी शान भी तभी बनी रह सकती है जबकि हम अपने देश के करोड़ों किसानों की हालत को सुधारें, उनको रहने के लिये अच्छे मकान दें। ऐसा करने से ही दिल्ली का बेड़ा पार हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि किसानों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज देने की योजना को चालू किया जाए। आप चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली को अच्छा बनाया जाए ताकि जो दूसरे देशों के लोग यहां आते हैं वे देखकर संतुष्ट हो कर वापस जायें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई ऐसा विदेशी आ गया जो कि देश के गांवों को देखने चला गया, तो उनको देखने के बाद वह यही कहेगा कि यहां पर दिखावटी बातें ही होती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि गांवों की ओर भी समुचित ध्यान दिया जाए।

[श्री आर एन सिंह]

अब आपके जो मकान बनते हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आपके जो मकान बनें वे ऐसे नहीं होने चाहियें, जोकि कागजी हों या उनमें नक्काशी की हुई हो। ऐसे मकान बनने चाहियें जोकि कुछ टिकाऊ हों, कुछ देर तक रह सकें। मैं ने देखा है और सै ने आपको लिखा भी है कि आपके जो मकान बनते हैं उनमें बालू के सिवा और कुछ नहीं लगाया जाता है। कुछ क्वार्टर बनाए गये हैं जिनका कि मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता जिनकी कि बैलकनी झुक गई है। मैं चाहता हूं जो चीज बनाई जाए अच्छी बनाई जाए और अच्छे मसाले का इस्तेमाल किया जाए। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जब मैं नार्थ एवेन्यु में १९५३ में रहा करता था उस वक्त मेरी बगल में कुछ फ्लेट्स बनाए जा रहे थे। मैं जब भी बाहर निकलता था तो यही देखता था कि सिमेंट की जगह बालू का ही अधिक इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। कुछ दीवारें बनाई गई थीं जिन को कि मैंने ही ढहा दिया था और उनमें से बालू और मिट्टी निकाल कर मैंने स्वर्गीय स्पीकर साहबके पास भेजी थी यह देखने के लिये कि किस तरह का सामान इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है और जो परसेंटेज बालू और सिमेंट का तय किया जाता है, उतना सिमेंट नहीं डाला जाता है। सैंकड़ो की तादाद में सिमेंट की बोरियां बाजारों में जा कर बेची जाती हैं। इस सब चीज का अफसरों के उपर दोष लगाया जाता है। मेरा उनके प्रति कोई द्वेष भाव नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि आप जरासा अपने बड़े बडे भूतपूर्व इंजीनियर्स को देखिये उन की तन्ख्वाहें ४,००० रु० से अधिक नहीं होंगी, लेकिन आज करोड़ों के ठेकेदार वही हैं, उन्हीं से ठेके होते हैं। मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन बहुत से ठेकेदार ऐसे हैं जो कि आप के यहां चीफ इंजीनियर रह चुके हैं। तो क्या मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूं कि आप भी अपने विभाग के इन कर्मचारियों, जिन के द्वारा देश का काम होता है और जो देश का निर्माण करते हैं उनकी पहले की और अब की हालत को देखिये। आप देखिये कि जब वह आये थे तो उन की हालत क्या थी और आज वह किस हालत में हैं। यहां पर कुछ नियम और कानून ऐसे बन चुके हैं कि यदि किसी कर्मचारी के ऊपर शक वा शुबहा हो तो उसकी पहले की स्थिति का पता लगाया जाय। आज वह कैसी स्थिति में हैं, कुल ४,००० रु० तन्ख्वाह पाते हुए भी आज वह करोड़ों के मालिक हैं, आखिर किस आमदनी से ? आप उस की तन्ख्वाह का हिसाब लगा कर देखिये, अगर उस ने कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं की तो उस के पास कैसे इतना पैसा आ गया, कैसे वह इतना मालदार हो गया। इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप केवल यहीं न कह दें कि हमारे यहां मकान बन रहे हैं। मकानों की संख्या कागजों में आ रही है, लेकिन आप इस पर भी ध्यान दें कि आखिर वह मकान बन कैसे रहे हैं। मैं आप से बार बार कहता हूं कि यह देखा जाय कि जो मकान बन रहे हैं वह किस प्रकार के हैं, मजबूत हैं या कमजोर हैं, सिर्फ पूछ कर ही आप उस को अच्छा न समझ लें।

3 P.M.

मेरा समय खत्म हो गया, मैं और भी बातें कहना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं हाउस का अधिक समय नहीं चाहता मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विभाग के लिये केवल चार घंटे रक्खे गये ह, जब कि इसके लिये कम से कम सात या आठ घंटे चाहिये थे क्योंकि यह वह विभाग है जो कि देश का निर्माण करने वाला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अवसर तो गुजर चुका, हाउस के सामने इस को रक्खा गया और उस ने मंजूरी भी दे दी, अब मेम्बर साहब को शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय से कहता हूं कि आगे के लिये इस पर विचार किया जाय।

Shri Ranjit Singh (Sangrur): The population of Delhi is increasing every year. The city of Delhi is overcrowded. Most of the parts of the city are overcrowded and those parts have become filthy. Therefore, it is essential that the Government should take effective steps to reduce this overcrowding. The Government can do this by two ways. The first way is that Government should encourage people by giving them cheap lands and material at cheap rates, for constructing their own houses. The second way is that unimportant offices should be shifted from Delhi to other places where accommodation may be available. The private houses that were requisitioned by the Government during the war-time have not yet been derequisitioned, and the repair to these buildings is done by the Government. These houses are not being properly repaired and they are in a neglected state, with the result that the houses

are deteriorating and the owners are being put to heavy losses. There is no reason why the house-owners should suffer at the cost of the Government employees. It is the moral duty of the Government to accommodate their employees. The Government must fix some date by which all the requisitioned houses must be released.

The Rent Control Act came into force during the war-time, and on account of this Act, the houses cannot be vacated by the owners even for their own use or for the use of their near relatives or for their sons. The result is that the business people or the tenants are being benefited at the cost of the owners.

Take the case of a shop in Connaught Place that was constructed about 40 years ago or say even 25 years ago. At that time, that shop cost about Rs. 40,000 and the rent at that time was about Rs. 150 per mensem. In those days, the population of Delhi was less. The Demand for these business premises was limited and the rents were low. People invested money with the idea that when Delhi would be fully developed, people would get a good return on their investment, but in the meantime war started and rents were controlled. In these days a shop fetches about Rs. 2,700 per year as rent, and out of this Rs. 2,700, the owner has to pay the ground-rent house-tax, income-tax and repair charges. He could hardly save about Rs. 1,200 a year. It is estimated that the life of these shops would be about 60 years. In 60 years the owners would get about Rs. 70,000 in all. After 60 years, one shop will require Rs. 1,20,000 to be reconstructed, because after 60 years the shop would become unserviceable and after 60 years the owner or his heir will find that he would require another Rs. 60,000 from his own pocket to complete the shop according to the old design since the rate would have gone three times higher during this period.

On the other side, the tenants or the people who occupy are making huge profits. During the last 15 or 16 years, at least they have made a clear profit of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs. This, I will say, is nothing but discriminatory because all these profits are being made at the cost of the shop-owners. It would be very difficult for the Government to justify this discrimination.

Shri Nambiar: You want them to be paid more rent? You want an increase in rent?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not want more rent to be paid. He says that the occupants of the shops are benefiting at the cost of the owners because they cannot get them vacated.

Shri Nambiar: What does he want?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The market rates are higher and these people are benefitting. That is the point.

Shri Ranjit Singh: There is no control on the business of these shops. All the other controls have come to an end. I request that the rent control on these shops should be removed. If the Government feels that this is not the right time to repeal the Rent Control Act, I request that the owners should be allowed to have one shop vacated for their own use or for the use of their sons. Even if this much cannot be allowed, I think it is negation of justice. Because, if an owner cannot have his own shop or business premises vacated for his own use, that, I think, is a great hardship. The owners of these premises, who built these shops or other premises, find themselves in a very difficult position. At this time, Income-tax rates, construction rates, repair rates are very high. The Government should think over this matter and take a reasonable attitude. The owners should not be made to suffer in this matter more than what they are doing. Really speaking, the return is so low in some cases. If the facts and figures are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be surprised to know that the return is not even 1|4th per cent in some of the old cases. These new buildings that have been erected are paying good returns, no doubt. I admit that. But, in the old cases, it is a great hardship on the owners. I request the Minister and the Government to think over this matter and decide about the demand of the owners in a favourable or in a just manner.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : एक आजाद देश का देशवासी जहां यह चाहता है कि उसे खाना मिले और पहनने के लिये कपड़ा मिले वहां वह यह भी चाहता है कि उसे रहने के लिए मकान मिले । आपको मालूम ही है कि हमारे देश में और हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि हम इस देश में समाजवादी ढंग का समाज कायम करेंगे । ३१ मार्च को हमने अपनी पहली पंच साला योजना पूरी की है । मैं समझता हूं कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी को यह सोचने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आज

[चौ. रणवीरसिंह]

हमारा देश किधर जा रहा है, आज हमने जो उद्देश्य अपने सामने रखा है उसे प्राप्त करने के रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं या किसी दूसरी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं । अभी मैं सैकिंड फाईव इअर प्लान को पढ़ रहा था । पहली पंच साला योजना के दौरान में कुल १४,६०,००० मकान बनने का अन्दाजा है । इन में से तकरीबन ७,४०,००० मकान ऐसे हैं जिनके बनने में सरकार ने किसी न किसी ढंग से मदद दी है, चाहे वे मकान इस देश में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाये गये हों, चाहे कम आमदनी वालों के लिए बनाये गये हों जो कि कभी अपना मकान बनाने का सपना भी नहीं देखते थे, चाहे मजदूरों के लिए बनाये गये हों । पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारी सरकार ने इतना काम किया है इसके लिए वह मुबारकबाद की हकदार है और यह इस बात का सबत है कि हमारी सरकार ने जो समाजवादी ढंग का समाज बनाने का ऐलान किया है वह उसकी तरफ बढ़ रही है ।

अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे साथी नम्बियार साहब ते मजदूरों के बारे में कुछ कहा । उनकी तरफ हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे । लेकिन मैं आपको सन् ४७ की हालत के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं जब कि जो लोग काम करते थे उनको यह मालुम नहीं था कि उनकी नौकरी पक्की होगी या नहीं और यह भी देखें कि उनको छुट्टी की क्या सहुलियते मिलती थीं । उस हालत का आज की हालत से मुकाबला करें और फिर अन्दाजा लगायें कि कितना फर्क हुआ है । चाहे लोगों के दिल को पूरी तसल्ली न हुई हो लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने तकरीबन ८० फीसदी मसलों को हल कर दिया है । उस वक्त हमारे देश में क्या हालत थें उनको ध्यान में रख कर आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कैसी तसल्ली करने वाली तेजी से मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की गयी है ।

आपको भी मालूम है और मुझे भी मालुम है कि हमारे देश में मकानों की बड़ी समस्या है । इतना बड़ा काम होते हुए भी आप किसी बड़े शहर में निकल जाइये, या दिल्ली में ही जाइये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इस प्राबलम (समस्या) को किस तेजी से हल किया जा रहा है । अगर कोई आदमी जो सात आठ साल पहले दिल्ली आया था, आज दिल्ली आवे तो शायद उसको रास्ता ही न मिले । आज भी यह हालत है कि हम लोग जो कि सात आठ साल से इस हाउस के मेम्बर है, हमें आज भी यहां रास्ता बस या टैक्सी के जरिये तलाश करना पड़ता है । अगर आप किसी तरफ कुछ महीनों बाद जायें तो आपको बहुत से नये नये मकान नजर आयेंगे, हो सकता है उनमें बहुत से सरकारी हों और कुछ प्राइवेट आदमियों के भी हों । बहर हाल यह इस बात का सबूत है कि देश के अन्दर मकानों के मसले को हल करने की कितनी कोशिश की जा रही है । इतना होते हुए भी यह बात सही है कि जितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है उतने मकान अभी नहीं बन पाये हैं और उनका इतनी जल्दी शायद बनना भी मुश्किल था । मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी यह वजह नहीं है कि सरकार इस सवाल को जी जाना से हल नहीं करना चाहती बल्कि इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे देश में सीमेंट की पैदावार लिमिटेड (सीमित) है । इस देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं और कई बड़े बड़े काम हो रहे हैं जो कि देश की तरक्की के लिये जरूरी हैं । हमारे यहां सीमेंट की और लोहे की पैदावार लातादाद नहीं है । और वह तादाद भी इतनी है कि जितनी आज हमारे देश की जरूरत है उसको पूरा नहीं कर सकती । अगर रुपये की मांग एक तरफ़ रख दिया जाय और रुपये खर्च का ध्यान किसी चीज़ की तरक्की में न हो तो भी कम से काम जो मकान बनाने का सामान है, उसकी जो सप्लाई है वह एक ऐसा लिमिटिंग फैक्टर है जिसका कि कोई इलाज नहीं कर सकता ।

मैं अब अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान देहातों की समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरी तरह से देहाती हैं । मेरी तरह से वह भी देहात में वह पैदा हुए हैं और आज भी उनका दिल देहात में है । यह जो लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम के तहत कर्जे देने का काम शुरू हुआ और इस स्कीम के मातहत स्टेटों को २१ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का अख्तियार दिया गया था कि वे ऐसे लोगों को जिनकी कि आमदनी कम है, उनको इस में रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए क़र्ज दें । यह क़र्जा सिर्फ उन्हीं आदमियों को दिया जाना है जो कि वाक़ई में इसके मुस्तहक़ हैं और इस क़र्ज देने में जो हम इस देश में समाजवादी ढंग की समाज बनाना चाहते हैं उसका पूरा पूरा सबूत मिलता है और वह इस तरह पर कि अगर किसी आदमी के पास मकान है, तो उसको क़र्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता लेकिन

अगर उसके पास कोई मकान नहीं है और न ही उसके पास कोई ऐसी जमानत है जो क़र्जा लेते समय वह पेश कर सके, उसको इस स्कीम में क़र्जा मिल सकता है, दूसरे मानों में वह गरीब आदमी जिसके कि पास न कोई मकान है और न कोई बहुत बडा जरिया है, वह ही इससे फ़ायदा उठा सकता है और यह इस बात को साफ़ जाहिर करता है कि किस तरह से हम देश को और समाज को चलाना चाहते हैं ।

मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी होती है कि हमारा पंजाब प्रान्त लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम का फ़ायदा उठाने वालों में सबसे आगे रहा है । यह इसलिए नहीं है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं बल्कि इस लिए है कि वहां की सरकार ने ज़रा हिम्मत की और वहां के लोगों ने भी हौसला दिखलाया और क़र्जा लेने से घबड़ाये नहीं और इसी वास्ते पंजाब में और प्रान्तों की बनिस्बत ज्यादा क़र्ज दिया गया । पंजाब में जो बाढ़ आई और लोगों के मकान गिरे उसकी वजह से भी वहां लोगों ने काफ़ी क़र्ज लिया । देहली के अन्दर भी क़र्ज दिया गया है । लेकिन कई रियासतें तो ऐसी भी हैं जहां कि लोगों ने इस स्कीम का कोई फायदा ही नहीं उठाया और कोई क़र्ज नहीं लिया । कई जगह के लोगों को तो क़र्ज लेना दूर रहा उनको यह भी पता नहीं है कि उन्हें क़र्ज के लिए दरख्वास्त देने का हक़ भी है या नहीं । जहां तक मेरे ज़िले का ताल्लुक़ है जिसका कि मैं यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, उसकी हालत कुछ अलग रही, वहां के गरीब हरिजनों ने काफी तादाद में क़र्जा लिया । कोई चार हज़ार के करीब एक हरिजन भाई क़र्ज से कर गया और जब वह गांव में पहुंचा तो उसने कुछ और गरीबों को इकट्ठा किया और उनसे कहने लगा कि भाई तुम यह कहते हो कि राज्य नहीं बदला है, ग़रीब के लिए राज्य नहीं आया है । ज़रा जाओ और देखो कि गरीब के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या सहायता दी जा रही है । उसने कहा कि एक जमाना था जब कि हमारे जैसे आदमी को कोई १०० रुपये क़र्ज भी नहीं देता था लेकिन आज सरकार की तरफ़ से हमें हज़ारों रुपये का क़र्ज मिल रहा है और आज हम देखते हैं जितना रुपया आज हमें मिल रहा है उतना रुपया हमारे कुनबे में किसी ने न देखा होगा, न हमारे बाप ने देखा होगा और न दादा ने देखा होगा । यह कांग्रेस राज्य की नियामत है जिससे कि गरीब आदमियों के लिये सरकार की ओर से यह आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है और वह इस रुपये को अपने तरक्की के कामों पर, मकान इत्यादि के लिए खर्च कर सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस क़र्जा देने की स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जहां मज़दूरों को जो क़र्ज देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उसके लिए हम सरकार के शुक्रगुज़ार हैं वहां हम उनका ध्यान दिलायेंगे कि देहातों में भी स्लम्स् हैं और उन ग़रीब हरिजनों के मकान हैं । एक एक मकान के अन्दर १५,१५ आदमी रहते हैं, इतने आदमी रहते हैं जितनी कि उसके अन्दर चारपाइयां भी नहीं आ सकतीं और उन स्लम्स को भी आपको सुधारना है और उन को इंसान के रहने के क़ाबिल बनाना है । उन की हालत आप सिर्फ क़र्जा देकर ही नही सुधार सकते हैं, उनकी हालत को अगर आप सुधारना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरह से शहरों में स्लम्स् की सफ़ाई के लिये आप ग्रांट देते हैं हैं उसी तरह देहातों की गंदी बस्तियों की भी सफ़ाई के लिए अगर ज्यादा ग्रांट सम्भव न हो तो कम से कम २५ फीसदी ग्रांट दें । इतना ही नहीं बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश की समाज पर इस बात की एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आयद होती है कि ऐसे हज़ारों लाखों लोगों को जिनको आज से नहीं सैकड़ों वर्षों से दबाते चले आये है, जिनकी कि आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत शोचनीय है और जिनको न तो ज़मीन दी गई और न ही कोई कारोबार दिया गया, ऐसे असहाय और नीचे गिरे हुए लोगों को ऊपर उठाये और अगर हम चाहते हैं कि वे भी इन्सानों के रहने लायक़ मकानों में रह सकें और अपनी ज़िन्दगी इन्सानों की तरह बिता सकें तो आप यह यक़ीन रखिये कि वह क़र्ज के रुपये से मकान नहीं बना सकते, उन्हें सरकार को ग्रांट देनी होगी । और अगर कोई क़र्ज लेगा भी तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको पूरी तौर पर वह शायद अदा न कर सकेगा या अगर अदा करने की उसने कोशिश भी की तो उसको बहुत ज्यादा तक़लीफ बर्दाश्त करनी होगी और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होगा उसके बच्चों को तालीम नहीं मिल सकेगी । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम के तहत जो गरीब हरिजनों को क़र्ज दिया जाता है, उसके अन्दर ग्रांट की कोई परसेंटेज भी रखनी चाहिए, अगर २५ फ़ीसदी आप नहीं रख सकते तो १० फीसदी या १५ फीसदी की ग्रांट दें ।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

इसके अलावा जहां तक करप्शन का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि हर वह भाई जिसका कि थोड़ा बहुत भी वास्ता सेंट्रल पी० डब्लू० डी० और दूसरे पी० डब्लू० डीज़० के मुहकमों से पड़ता है वह जानता होगा कि किस तरह से वहां पर खुले आया रिश्वत चलती थी। उन मुहकमों में रिश्वत परसेंटेज के हिसाब से ली जाती थी और मैं समझता हूं कि हो सकता है कि शायद आज भी कहीं पर कोई इस तरह की रिश्वत की परसेंटेज क़ायम हो, यह मैं मान सकता हूं कि आज हमारे प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप करप्शन में कुछ कमी आ गई हो और वह किसी हद तक कम हो गया हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी ज़िम्मेदार व्यक्ति आत्मविश्वास के साथ यह नहीं कह सकता कि आज उन मुहकमों में करप्शन बिलकुल नहीं है। यह मैं मान सकता हूं कि आज रिश्वत उतने खुले रूप में विद्यमान न हो कि २५ फ़ीसदी बड़े इंजीनियर के पास जायगी और इतना परसेंटेज छोटे के पास जायगी लेकिन यह बात कोई दावे से नहीं कह सकता कि करप्शन और रिश्वत एकदम इन विभागों में से लुप्त हो गया है। मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप अगर अपने मुहकमे को दुरुस्त करना चाहते हैं और उसको बिलकुल पाक करना चाहते हैं तो जहां अब हर एक सरकारी कर्मचारी के लिए यह ज़रूरी होता है कि कोई जायदाद वगैरह वह ख़रीदे उसको दर्ज करवाना होता है, वहां साथ ही में आप इसका भी इन्तज़ाम कर दें कि इस मुहकमे के कर्मचारियों के जिनके रिश्तेदार बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर्स और ओवरसियर्स वगैरह हैं, उन के रिश्तेदारों तक की भी सम्पत्ति आदि की जांच पड़ताल और लिखा पढ़ी होनी चाहिए कि पिछले सात आठ साल के अन्दर उन्होंने कितनी जायदादें अपनी बढ़ाई हैं। कितने बैंक बैलेन्स उन्होने बढ़ाये हैं, अगर यह चीज शुरू की गई, तो जिन लोगों ने सीमेन्ट की जगह बालू और रेता मिलाया है, जिस का जिक्र मेरे भाई ने यहां पर किया, वह ऐसा करते हुए डरेंगे। साथ ही वह यह भी सोचेंगे कि आखिर किस चीज के लिये हम बालू और रेता मिलायें, किस फायदे के लिये मिलायें जब कि मालूम हो जाने पर सारा रुपया कांफिस्केट हो जायेगा, उन को सजा भी मिलेगी और साथ ही वह नौकरी भी खोयेंगे ? अगर ऐसा डर उन में आ जायेगा तो वह क्यों रिश्वत लेगें। जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है, मैं माननीय मंत्री से पुरजोर अपील करता हूं कि इस चीज की काफी से ज्यादा पड़ताल होनी चाहिये ताकि कम से कम उन लोगों के अन्दर डर आये, हर एक कर्मचारी को भी पता होना चाहिये कि हर साल इस की पड़ताल भी की जायेगी कि कितना उस का रुपया या कितनी जायदाद उसके नाम या उस के रिश्तेदारों के नाम में गई है।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): The Ministry has to be congratulated on the very good work that it has done during the past year. Its activities are expanding rapidly. This is inevitable in the context of the development envisaged under our successive plans. At the same time, I find that the Ministry has been functioning under severe handicaps.

For instance, I find that the Ministry has made large sums of money available for industrial housing and low cost housing. But we find that the State Governments have not come forward to avail of the opportunities given by the Centre.

Before I begin to deal with this question at some length, I would like to refer to the other handicaps that the Ministry is working under. For instance it does not have the materials for pushing through its programmes in time. Iron and steel are said to be standing in the way of their completing the works according to schedule. We hear that Government are also importing about 4 lakhs of tons of cement. It is really creditable that the Ministry has achieved so much progress under these severe limitations.

At the same time, we have to see that the Ministry, in the light of the experience it has gained in the implementation of the works entrusted to it, phases its programme in such a way that there is no hiatus in the time-table of work, and that there is no consequent wastage or loss.

We find that the other Ministries are thrusting work on this Ministry at the eleventh hour sometimes, and sometimes a time-limit is fixed for the completion of works.

This causes great strain on the Ministry. Besides, the engineers in charge of the works cannot ensure quality. They cannot scrutinise and accept the proper rates. They are even forced sometimes to accept rates very much higher than the estimated rates. They cannot, as I said, insist on the proper

quality, that is, work according to specification, because work has got to be done under very high pressure.

In order to safeguard against these contingencies, I would say that it is necessary that the programme of works is phased properly. In other words, the works to be undertaken in a particular year should be settled a year or two in advance. Of course, there will be emergencies, and there will be special cases when works will have to be taken up at short notice, but such cases are bound to be few and far between. As a rule, the Ministry should not undertake to execute works unless the items have been scrutinised and sanctioned by the Ministries concerned sufficiently in advance.

I now come to the question of accommodation in Delhi. Delhi is growing by leaps and bounds. Any observer of the capital will be amazed at the phenomenal expansion of building activity going on here. I want to enter a caveat against this expansion for housing every conceivable office or institution here.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) : At every conceivable place.

Shri N. M. Lingam : Already, we have the refugees here. So, the population is growing. Besides, the offices under the Central Government are also growing.

When this is the position, to have new offices, and to construct buildings to house new departments not directly concerned with the work of the Secretariat or other important offices that have necessarily to be located in Delhi, is quite unnecessary.

The question of shifting some of the offices from Delhi has been in the air for the last so many years. There are buildings available, for instance, in hill-stations like Simla and other places. There are also buildings available in the south. This question assumes added significance after the great need for finding accommodation for the ever-growing activity at Delhi itself.

It is rather unfortunate that after so many years of deliberations in regard to the shifting of offices outside Delhi, nothing tangible has taken place. While replying to a question on the floor of the House, the Minister said, some time back, that some departments or the officers manning those departments were unwilling to move out of Delhi. It is amazing that Government are coming across this kind of resistance on the part of officers. We do not know this craze on the part of officers to remain at Delhi, for from several points of view it is absolutely necessary that there is proper dispersal of offices.

In the new set-up which is going to come into effect very shortly, the number of capitals is going to be smaller in India. So, there will be several cities and towns which will not be having the offices which they are now having. Then the Rajpramukhs will be going out of office, and most of their places in several places will fall vacant.

Also in the interest of forging unity and giving an all-India outlook to various parts of the country it is very necessary that as many offices as possible as are not absolutely necessary to be located at Delhi are dispersed throughout the country.

I do not blame the Ministry for the present state of affairs, because the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry has not the final voice in the matter of ordering this dispersal. This question has to be tackled at the highest level, that is, at the Cabinet level, and I earnestly hope that the matter will not be allowed to hang fire any further, but that definite steps will be taken to see that most of the offices which are not required to be at Delhi are sent out of the capital. Such dispersal is also necessary from the strategic point of view.

I could give one or two instances of offices which need not be located at Delhi. For instance, there are the office of the Control Board for the Bhakra project, the office of the Salt Commissioner, the office of the National Museum for arts and crafts. These are quite unnecessary here.

If necessary, a committee should be appointed to go into the question of what offices should be at Delhi, and what should be moved outside Delhi. The committee should also be charged with the function of finding accommodation in other States, that will be ushered in in the new set-up in the near future.

This will relieve the Ministry and the Government of the tremendous burden that they are now having of finding accommodation, both official and residential, at Delhi. One of the reasons that have been trotted from time to time has

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

been that while office accommodation may be available in the cities and towns outside Delhi, there is no residential accommodation there. But the real reason is that people in Delhi or people who have been accustomed to be at Delhi have been reluctant to move out, and they have not taken the trouble to find residential accommodation. It is easier to find residential accommodation outside Delhi than at Delhi, and from the point of view of cost of living also, many departments should move out of Delhi. I have dwelt at some length on this question because it has been there in the air for so many months. There is no point in repeating this proposition. Without further delay, Government should settle this question and see that the pressure on them at Delhi is relieved.

I wish to refer to the question of low cost housing. It is true that this programme is not directly the concern of the Centre; it is the States responsibility. In the past year, the amount placed at the disposal of States by way of loan allocations was Rs. 21:28 crores, but the amount spent was only Rs. 7·8 crores. That is, about one-third of loan allocation was actually spent by the States. It is not clear what difficulties stood in the way of the States in going ahead with the programme of construction of houses. The Report does not give any account of the bottlenecks that were encountered.

With regard to industrial housing, the progress has been satisfactory. Of the 79,000 tenements programmed to be built, over 35,000 have been completed and the rest are in various stages of construction. That is fairly good progress, but, as I said, the Centre should have gone into the difficulties that were encountered by States in the way of the full utilisation of loan allocations for low cost housing. The hon Minister has been saying in this House that if the progress had been slow in this regard, it is the States who are to blame. It is not clear whether lack of financial resources or technical assistance or lack of materials was responsible for the delay in the implementation of this programme.

Coming again to rural housing, there is a provision of Rs. 5 crores in the Second Five Year Plan. We do not know how this provision will stand after the Plan is finally shaped by this House. But this amount of Rs. 5 crores, in the context of the large number of villages and coditions in the rural areas, is a drop in the ocean. Here again, I do not say that the Ministry has been responsible for not getting larger allotments, but I feel that the importance of rural housing is not sufficiently realised by the planners.

A little while ago, while we were considering the demands for grants of the Health Ministry, the hon. Health Minister was giving expression to the feeling that without proper housing, without proper environment, without proper drinking water and food, it is no use talking of public health in this country. So unless we concentrate on the preventive side, action on the creative side cannot do much in improving public health in the country. Also, there should be an improvement in the standard of living of the people. We must give the people a sense of raised status, we must give the people new and higher tastes in life. Housing has to receive the highest priority. The Report says that this matter is hundred per cent a State subject and it is left to them. But from our experience, we find that all States have not been able to do anything with regard to low cost housing, even with regard to industrial housing. So we can well imagine how they will avail of this scheme of aid for rural housing. It is idle to expect the States to do anything tangible or impressive with this amount of Rs. 5 crores for rural housing. To me, it appears that we must give some subsidy and loan as in the case of industrial housing.

Unless we re-plan the villages by constructing model houses—we should not only re-plan the villages and have model houses, but we should have model villages in important areas, in every Community Project area—we cannot give a fillip to the rural housing programme. Without that programme getting under way and gaining momentum, we cannot have a transformation in the outlook of the people. Without this, our Second Five Year Plan will founder because of people living under slum conditions. Although we call them villages, slum conditions prevail and houses are huddled together. In our efforts at bringing about a reorientation in the outlook of the people, in our efforts to make them aspire for a higher standard of life, we cannot succeed unless the housing programme is tackled. This has to be given more earnest and serious consideration at the hands

of the Government. I hope the Ministry will take it up with the Planning Commission and the Government as a whole.

Coming to another aspect of the matter....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No new points should be taken up. The time is up.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I will just mention one point and sit down. That is with regard to the nature of the work the Ministry is doing. The work of the Ministry as judged by figures as I said is very impressive, but it is a Ministry in which there is great scope for abuse of power and of resources, because huge sums of money are being placed at the disposal of the engineers, and unless proper care is taken to see that the money is spent properly, that tenders are called for properly, that the rates are scrutinised properly, that the schedule of rates is fixed after great deliberation and having regard to the conditions in the country, unless measurements and check measurements are done properly, we may have a very good report on paper, but we may not have results in brick and mortar.

Ultimately, the success of this Ministry depends on evolving types which are cheap, which are economical, which are suited to conditions in the country and the needs of the country. Its success does not depend on having imposing structures in cement and steel or brick and mortar. It should see that construction work spreads to every nook and corner of the country at the least cost to Government and minimum burden to the taxpayer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply which have been indicated by the Members to be moved :

Demand No.	No of cut motions
103	72 to 105
	146 to 161

Failure to declare semi-permanent all work-charged staff who have completted two year's service

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to work out permanent posts required to efficient maintenance of permanent works

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to declare semi-permanent the work-charged staff of Bombay Aviation Electrical Division who have completed two years' service on 1st July 1946

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of travelling, daily and halting allowances to work-charged staff when sent on official duty to outside stations

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of travelling and daily allowances and joining time to work-charged staff when transferred from one station to another

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to restore the cut in fodder allowance to the Bullockmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of Sindri compensatory allowance to the work-charged staff at Sindri

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of Assam compensatory allowance to work-charged staff at Assam, Manipur and Tripura

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of N.E.F.A. allowance to the work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of arrears of compensatory allowance to work-charged staff at Simla at the same scale as is granted to other Central Government employees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of arreas of compensatory allowance from 1951 to 1953 to the work-charged staff at Konnagar

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant house rent allowance to the work-charged staff of Building Division at Hijli when the same is being given to the work-charged staff under the Electrical Division

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of compensatory allowance to the work-charged staff employed on Dhar-Udampur Road

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allot quarters to the work-charged staff according to their scales of pay

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give rent-free accommodation to the work-charged staff at Mukteshwar

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to reduce the duty hours of Chowkidars

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to classify the work-charged staff into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, highly skilled and clerical staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant overtime pay to the work-charged staff at the rate of double the pay and dearness allowance

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply tools to masons, carpenters, wiremen etc. (work-charged staff)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for opening avenues of promotion to work-charged clerks with benefit of past service

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing Pass Books to the subscribers of Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant increments to workers of Northern Electrical Division, New Delhi, since 1950

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to apply the same retirement rules for the permanent work-charged staff as applicable to other permanent Central Government employees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for counting of service rendered under State PWD's at Bhopal, Lalitpur and Jaipur airfields of those work-charged staff who were transferred along with the works to the CPWD

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for application of Contributory Health Scheme to the work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to reimburse medical expenses incurred by the work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for granting of all gazetted holidays to the work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant half pay leave to the work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant half pay leave to work-charged staff suffering from T.B. or Pleurisy

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant cyclone relief to the work-charged staff at Tiruchirapalli

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant travelling and daily allowances and joining time when work-charged staff are transferred to unpopular stations

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take the attendance of work-charged in the Horticulture Circle on Acquittance Roll Registers

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply overalls to the work-charged staff employed in the work-shops

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply overalls to painters

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to revise the scales of pay of Chowdharies Assistant Chowdharies, Receptionists, Metre Readers, Diesel Engine Drivers, Electricians and D-7 Carter-pillar operators

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for electrification of work-charged staff quarters at Dhanbad

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for electrification of work-charged staff quarters at Delhi

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for electrification of Class IV staff quarters at Delhi

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing street lighting in the work-charged staff quarters areas in Pusa, Queensway and Vinaynagar

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for charging of rent of Domes and Baradaries in Delhi at five per cent of pay instead of ten per cent

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for amending the Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund Rules to bring them in conformity with the amendments in the Industrial Disputes Act

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for appointment of a Committee to go into the anomalies of scales of pay of work-charged staff

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for conversion of work-charged staff to regular establishment with full benefit to past service

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allow the work-charged staff the use of Ambulance van at Madras airport

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allow the work-charged staff to get free treatment from the Government Dispensary at Santa Cruz Airport staff colony

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give the details of the uniforms to be provided to sweepers, sewermen and chowkidars

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide any medical facility to the work-charged staff outside Delhi

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for designating the Work Mistries as Work Inspectors

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply costly medicines to the workers at C.P.W.D. dispensaries

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to complete and revise the seniority lists of work-charged staff in Second Circle Delhi State, Aviation, Planning, Rehabilitation, Central, Construction, Horticulture, Southern Electrical, Madras Central, Bombay Central Calcutta Central No. I, Calcutta Central No. II and Madhopur Circles

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

श्री बाल्मीकी : मैं मंत्री महोदय को उनकी कार्य कुशलता, सजगता और जागरुकता के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

अभी जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर वादविवाद चल रहा था तो सदन में गंदी बस्तियों का जिक्र किया गया। जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है, मैं तो गंदी बस्तियों में अब भी रहता हूं और वहां की जो हालतें हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारे वर्कस, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई (निर्वाण आवास और संभरण) के मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का जिक्र किया है। यह उनका उत्तरदायित्व है कि वह इन गंदी बस्तियों को दूर करें और अच्छे सुन्दर घरों का निर्माण करें। सरकार ने इस कार्य के वास्ते सेकंड फ़ाइव इयर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में जो २० करोड़ रुपया रक्खा है, उसके लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं। जहां तक गंदी बस्तियों का प्रश्न है, वह एक बड़ा जटिल प्रश्न है और हमारे देश के सामाजिक जीवन पर उस का एक गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। अभी पहली तारीख को दिल्ली की गंदी बस्तियों का हमारे जनप्रिय और सर्वप्रिय नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जो कि बहुजन हिताय और बहुजन सुखाय की योजना में लगे हुए हैं, जो कि सारे देश की ऊंचा ले जाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं, उन्होंने इन बस्तियों का दौरा किया और वहां के स्लम डवैलर्स (गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले) से मिले और उनकी दर्दनाक हालत को देखा, जिनके कि पास न खाने को रोटी है, न पहनने की कपड़ा है और जो इन काल कोठरियों में रह कर नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं।

"पंचमे अहनि षष्टे वा, शाकं पचति वै गृहे।
अनृणि चाप्रवासी, स च वारिचरमोदते ।।"

महाभारत में कहा गया है कि सुखी कौन है? पांचवे और छठे दिन जिसको खाने की साग मिले और जो निकर्जा हो, उस पर क़र्जा न हो और अपने घर और धरती पर रहता हो, वह पुरुष सुखी है। किन्तु इनके जीवन में यह सुख कहां। जब हम समाजवादी ढांचे पर अपने देश को ढालने जा रहे हैं, सोशालिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ़ सोसाइटी की बात करते हैं, तो इस तरह के आदमियों की जो समस्या है वह बड़ी जटिल समस्या है और हमारी सरकार का ध्यान उनके सुधार की ओर तत्काल जाना चाहिए। मैं नें देश की विभिन्न नगरों की वस्तियों की और उन में रहने वाले स्लम डवैलर्स की हालत को इन पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में स्वयं देखा है और मैं ने देखा है कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मैसूर, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद दक्खिन, बैजबाड़ा गुन्टूर, कुर्नूल, पूना, त्रिविन्द्रम, अर्नाकुलम् किव्लौन, मदुरा, श्रीरंगपुरम्, त्रिचनापल्ली, मद्रास, कटक, पुरी, बनारस, प्रयाग, कानपुर, पटना, भागलपुर, मुंगेर, जोधपुर, नागपुर, रामपुर, विलासपुर, इन्दौर, लुधियाना, अमृतसर तथा दक्षिणी और उत्तरी भारत की गंदी बस्तियों में किस तरह हमारे यह अभागे नर नारी अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। वह दिन हम हरिजन, भंगियों व स्लम, डवैलर्स के लिए सौभाग्य का दिन था जिस दिन महात्मा गांधी हमारे बीच में आये और भंगी वस्ती में ही निवास करने लगे और उनके दुःख और कष्टों को उनके साथ में रह कर समझने की कोशिश की और उनको दूर करने का महान् व्रत धारण किया। पूज्य बापू ने हमारे सम्बन्ध में जो २५ मार्च सन् ४६ को कहा वह मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :—

"मैं भंगियों की वस्ती के निकट ही रहता हूं, परन्तु मेरा स्थान बहुत साफ सुथरा और हवादार है। वहां मैं आयु पर्यन्त रह सकता हूं, परन्तु भंगियों के जो मकान बने हुए हैं वे बहुत गन्दे हैं, उनकी कोठरियां अन्धेरी हैं और हवा आने के लिए उनमें रोशनदान तक नहीं हैं। उनके मकान में दाखिल होते ही मेरा दम सा घुटने लगता है। हमारे लिये यह शर्म की बात है कि हमारे भाई ऐसी हालत में रहें। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप सब लोग उनके मकानों को देखें।"

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

यह जो अजमेरी गेट पर विशाल भवन खड़े हुए हैं, उनके पीछे स्लम एरिया था और जहां कि एक गंदा नाला था, जिसमें कि स्लम एरिया के दो बच्चे बारिश में डूब कर मर गये। बापू जी ने जब वह दर्दनाक घटना सुनी तो उसके लिए अपनी शक्तिशाली आवाज उठायी। और उस गन्दी बस्ती को साफ़ करने के लिये जहां कि पाखाने का ढेर लगा रहता था और जहां कि हड्डियों और ग़लाजत का ढेर रहता था उसकी सफ़ाई करने के लिए गांधी जी के साथ साथ श्री चांदीवाला, पूज्य ठक्कर बापा और वियोगी हरि ने भी आवाज उठायी तो सरकार का ध्यान उधर गया और यह सुनने में आया कि सरकार शीघ्र ही उस गंदे इलाक़े को साफ़ करके वहां के बसने वालों को अच्छ और साफ़ सुथरे मकान मुहैया करेगी लेकिन हमने देखा कि उस स्लम एरिया को तो साफ़ कर दिया गया और वहां पर विशाल भवन और गगनचुंबी अट्टालिकाऐं खड़ी हो गईं लेकिन जो बेचारे स्लम ड्वैलर्स थे वह कहीं के नहीं रहे। हमने देखा कि स्लम्स् दूर नहीं होते बल्कि सरक जाते हैं। ठक्कर बापा ने तो उनको "रैट होल्स" (चूहेके बिल) कहा है। हमारे देखने में यह आता है कि वह नष्ट नहीं होते बल्कि कुछ सरक जाते हैं। यह बड़े हर्ष और सन्तोष का विषय है कि भारत सेवक समाज आज इन गंदी बस्तियों की ओर देश, समाज तथा सरकार का ध्यान दिला रहा है और हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि उनमें कुछ सुधार हो सकेगा। यहां पर मैं एक चेतावनी ज़रूर देना चाहूंगा कि आजकल समाज सेवा का काय एक फैशन का कार्य हो गया है और मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि यह स्लम के दूर करने का कार्य एक फ़ैशन समझ कर काम करने से पूरा होने वाला नहीं है और उसके लिए तो हमें वहां के निवासियों के बीच में जा कर रहने और उनकी समस्याओं को अध्ययन करने और उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना होगा। मेरे हाथ में जापान के एक बहुत महापुरुष जापान के गांधी कागावा जो कि जापान के गांधी समझे जाते हैं और जिनके कि सम्बन्ध में विलियम एक्सलिंग ने लिखा है, जिसका कि हिन्दी रूपान्तर श्री बनारसीदास चतुर्वेदी जी ने जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, किया है, उस पुस्तक में से एक ज़रा सी घटना पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी सुहागरात बड़ी अच्छी जगह पर न मना करके एक स्लम में मनाने की बात की है। यह घटना इस प्रकार उसमें बयान की गई है :

"कोबे का एक गिरजाघर आज खूब सजा हुआ है। पादरी डाक्टर मेयर्स और उनकी धर्मपत्नी श्रीमती मेयर्स बड़ी खुशी में इधर से उधर घूम रहे हैं। आज उनके एक जापानी शिष्य और मित्र का विवाह है। गिरजे में सुन्दर से सुंदर पुष्प इकट्ठे किये गये हैं। फुल बेचनेवाली लड़कियां रंग बिरंगे कपड़ पहने हुए एक पंक्ति में खड़ी हैं। वह देखिये, दुल्हा और दुलहिन भी आ पहुंचे। वैवाहिक शपथ की क्रिया समाप्त हुई। बाजे बजने लगे। चारों ओर हर्ष का साम्राज्य है। दुल्हे के चेहरे से प्रकट होता है कि वह दृढ़प्रतिज्ञ पुरुष है, और दुलहिन के मुख पर विनम्रता तथा आज्ञाकारिता झलक रही है....."

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को यह यक़ीन है कि जो कुछ वे पढ़ रहे हैं, वह लिखा भी जार हा है ?

श्री वाल्मीकी : दो रिक्शा कुली इस दम्पति को घर पहूचाने के लिए बुलाये गये।

दूल्हे ने रिक्शावालों से कहा, "चलो भाई, ले चलो शिकावा बस्ती को"।

रिक्शेवालों के आश्चर्य की सीमा न रही। उन्होंने एक बार सुरक्षित दूल्हे को देखा और फिर दुलहिन को, और तब सोचने लगे कहां य भले आदमी और कहां शिकावा की गन्दी बस्ती, जहां सफ़ाई करने वाल निर्धन मज़दर, वेश्याएं, चोर, उठाईगीर, उचक्के, और जुआ खेलने वाले रहते हैं। मामला ज़रूर कुछ गड़बड़ ह। रिक्शेवालों ने एक दुसरे की ओर देखा और साफ़ मना कर दिया। पर यह दम्पति शिकावा को ही गये। दुल्हे का नाम था कागावा और दुलहिन का स्प्रिग—बसन्तीदेवी। श्रीमती बसन्तीदेवी ने आ कर पति की कोठरी देखी। उसका विस्तार था ६ फ़ीट लम्बाई ६ फ़ीट चौड़ाई और उनकी ससुराल में कितने व्यक्ति थे ? ७० वर्ष का एक बूढ़ा और ६०—६५ वर्ष की एक बुढ़िया, ११ वर्ष का एक अपराधी लड़का, एक अनाथ माता और उसके चार बच्चे और एक भिखारिन। वहां तो खड़े होने को भी जगह नहीं थी। कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि यह सारा कुटुम्ब "उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" के सिद्धान्त के अनयायी कागावा का परिवार था। किसी नई बहू के सामने ऐसी जटिल समस्या शायद ही कभी उपस्थित हुई हो।

इस तरह से हमने देखा कि इसमें साफ़ तौर से लिखा है कि उन्होंने १५ वर्ष वहां के इस तरह के भयंकर जीवन से लड़ कर वहां के वातावरण को बदला । पन्द्रह साल बैठकर उनक बीच में तपस्या की और काम किया तब कहीं जा कर वह ६ फुट लम्बी और ६ फ़ुट चौड़ी गंदी झोंपड़ी जिसमें कि ११ प्राणी ४५ रुपये माहवार की नौकरी ज़िन्दगी बसर करते थे, हटी और उसके साथ साथ वह स्लम्स हटे । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह गांधी जी ने भंगियों के बीच में रह कर कार्य किया और उनके साथ में जा कर रहे उसी प्रकार आज ज़रूरत है कि जैसे कि जापान के कागावा जा कर उनके बीच में रहे, उसी प्रकार हमार नेतागण उनमें जा कर रहें और फिर उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें ।

यह जो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने गंदी बस्तियों का दौरा किया और वहां की दर्दनाक हालत को देख कर जो उनको जलाने की बात कही, उसके लिए हर्ष भी है और रंज भी है । हर्ष तो इस बातका है कि चलो हमारे अभागे भाईयों को इन गंदी बस्तियों के जीवन से छुटकारा तो मिल जायगा लेकिन फिर रज इसलिए होता है कि जैसा कि पहले भी देखने में आया है इनके मौजूदा घरों के जल जाने या नष्ट कर दिये जाने के बाद, इनके रहने का क्या प्रबन्ध होगा और उनके सामने अपने परिवार को ले कर सिर छिपाने की विकराल समस्या उठ खड़ी होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि अकेले दिल्ली के क़रीब तीन लाख और देश के कई लाख आदमियों के लिए रहने का प्रबन्ध इस मंत्रालय को करना है और यह गृह निर्माण का जो कार्य है यह बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण है और मैं आशा करता हू कि हमारी सरकार का ध्यान उन अभागे लोगों की गृह समस्या की ओर जायगा । यह भी देखने में आया है कि गंदी बस्तियों की सफ़ाई करते समय वहां पर बड़े बड़े भवन तो बना दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जिनके कि घरों और झोपड़ियों को नष्ट किया जाता है उनके रहने के वास्ते कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता । हम देखते हैं कि टाउन प्लानिंग (नगर योजना) के नाम पर मास्टर प्लान के नाम पर बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं और किस तरह बड़े बड़े शहरों को खुबसूरत बनाने के लिए इन अभागे लोगों को शहर से बाहर एक कोने पर जा कर फ़ेंक दिया जाता है और आपको यह अभागे लोगो कलकत्ते के सुबरबन ऐरिया (उपनगरिय क्षेत्र) में बम्बई के सुबरबन ऐरिया और मैसूर के सुबरबन एरिया में दिखाई पड़ेंगे ।

4 P.M.

आप को मालुम हो जायेगा कि किस तरह से टाउन प्लैनिंग हो रही है और किस तरह के मकान बन रहे हैं । तो जब तक आप इस की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं करते तब तक आप का काम नहीं चल सकता है । एक एक आदमी जानता है कि आप ने भोजन की समस्या को हल किया, आप ने वस्त्र की समस्या को हल किया, लेकिन जब तक आप रहने की समस्या का हल नहीं ढंढ लेते तब तक आप की यह सफल तायें अधूरी ही रह जायेंगी। आप ने प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिये जो मकान बनाने का टार्जेट (लक्ष्य) दिया था उस में आप ने पचास फीसदी कामयाबी हासिल की है, लेकिन इस कामयाबी के साथ साथ एक एक आदमी को रहने के लिये घर देने, खास तौर से उन आदमियों को जिन के पास कोई आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है उन को मकान देने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार के ऊपर है ।

यह जरूर है कि हम शहरों की तरफ आज कल ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे , जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है, जैसा कि राधा रमण जी ने कहा, नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली की गतिविधि तथा मनोवृत्ति में कुछ अंतर नज़र आता है । भले ही पुरानी दिल्ली के लाल किले में लिखा हो कि यदि कहीं स्वर्ग है तो वह यहीं है, यहीं है, लेकिन वह स्वर्ग आज तो नई दिल्ली में नज़र आता है । आज यहां बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालकायें बन रही है, लेकिन जो उन के बनाने वाले लोग हैं उन की हालत को देखिये, उन के रहने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं है । एक तरफ से स्लम सरकता है, उस पर बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंगें बनती हैं, लेकिन उन को बनाने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उन के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । उन के लिये मकानों का प्रबन्ध करने की जरूरत है ।

जब हम ामों की तरफ जाते हैं तो वहां की हालत भी अजीब दिखाई पड़ती है । हमारे स्वराज्य और सुराज्य की इकाई ग्राम है, ग्रामों को हमें स्वर्ग बनाना है । अब कि ामों में साफ हवा और साफ पानी मिलता है, साफ आबोहवा हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे ग्रामों का जो रूप है उस के बारे में एक जर्मन यात्री ने कहा था कि भारत के जो ग्राम हैं वह मिट्टी के ढेर से प्रतीत होते हैं । इस लिये ग्रामों को अच्छा बनाने के लिये, ग्रामों की सूरत बदलने के लिय आप को कदम उठाना है । वैसे आप सारा उत्तरदायित्व स्टेट्स के ऊपर छोड़ देते है, परन्तु इस के लिये

[श्री वाल्मिकी]

आप ने भी पांच करोड़ का अनुदान रक्खा है। वह कम या ज्यादा है इस के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परियोजनायें) और नेशनल सर्विस एक्स्टेन्शन ब्लाक्स (राष्ट्रीय सेवाविस्तार खन्ड) के अन्दर ग्रामों की स्थिति के अनुसार नमूने के मकान बनायें उन के अन्दर आप शहरों की तरह से सीमेंट और लोहे को प्रयोग न करें। अब तक आप ने जो मकानो के नमूनों सम्बन्ध में प्रयोग किये हैं वे बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स के लिये ही किये हैं लेकिन अब यह प्रयोगछप्पर और मिट्टी के मकानों के लिये भी करें। यह देश गरीबों का देश है, यह कोई बड़े बड़े महलों में रहने वालों का देश नहीं है। यहां का आदमी

"हाथ में लोटा, बगल में सोंटा,
चारों दिशा जागीरी में।
आखिर यह तन खाक मिलेगा,
कहां फिरत मगरूरी में।
कहत कबीर सुनो भाई साधो,
साहब मिले सबूरी में।"

का मानने वाला है। वह तो सबूरी अर्थात् अटर सैटिस्फैक्शन (नितान्त संतोष) का मानने वाला है। हमें बहुत बड़े मकानों की जरूरत नहीं, वहीं की मिट्टी वहीं का बांस और वहीं की लकड़ी से काम चल सकता है लेकिन आज तो हम योरप के नक्शे पर चल रहे हैं जहां पर आदमी कम हैं और धरती ज्यादा है। जब कि यहां के आदमी ग़रीब हैं और उन के पास काम भी कम है, हम किस दृष्टिसे तरह तरह के प्रयोग प्रयोगशालाओं में कर रहे हैं। मैं ने देखा नहीं लेकिन सुना है कि सीमेन्ट में बड़े प्रयोग किये गये, कांक्रीट में प्रयोग किये गये मशीनों किये जा रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि आप देहातो को अच्छा बनाने के लिये भी नये प्रयोग कीजिये। देहातों के जीवन को अच्छा बनाने के लिये माननीय टंडन जी ने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार "वाटिका गृहों" की योजना के बारे में कहा है। "वाटिका गृह योजना" ऐसी है कि आधे एकड़ जमीन में खुले घर बनाये जायें जो कि एक दूसरे से अलग रहें और हर एक के साथ छोटी सी वाटिका हो। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर उस योजना को कामयाब करने के लिये यह मंत्रालय उस को अपने हाथ में लेगा और इस काम को पूरा करने की कोशिश करेगा ताकि ग्रामीण लोग भी गांवों में अच्छा जीवन गुजार सकें।

अब मै जल्दी में कुछ बातों के विषय में और कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने खादी के बारे में कहा है कि सब जगह खादी की प्रगति होनी चाहिये।

सरकारी कार्यालयों मे खादी का प्रयोग और बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक चीज बयान करना चाहता हूं अलीगढ़ प्रेस, यू० पी० के सम्बन्ध में। माननीय मंत्री जी को मालुम है कि वहां पर यू० पी० मेहतर हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में एक स्वीपर एल० डी० सी० को निकाला गया। हड़ताल खत्म हो गई जिस के जेर साये वह निकाला गया था। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर गौर करें। मैं ने आप को चिट्ठी लिखी, लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। मैं जानता हूं कि उस बेचारे आदमी का कोई दोष नहीं था, न वह उस हड़ताल में शामिल था। उस के मामले को देखने की जरूरत है।

इस के बाद सब से जरूरी चीज यह है कि आप गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया (भारत सरकार) के क्लास फोर सर्वेन्ट्स (चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी) को ले लीजिये, स्वीपर्स को ले लीजिये या राष्ट्रपति भवन के स्वीपर्स को ले लीजिये, आज भी वह सब पक्की नौकरी में नहीं हैं, कोई पक्की में हैं, कोई आधी पक्की में हैं और कितने ही मस्टर रोल (हाजिरी) के ऊपर हैं। उन को जो सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें वह नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं म्यूनिसिपैलिटी की बात नहीं करता हूं, जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के स्वीपर्स हैं उन के बारे में कह रहा हूं। उन को सुन्दर वर्दी मिलनी चाहिये उन को तौलिया, साबुन मिलना चाहिये उन को तेल मिलना चाहिये। और तो और, जो पार्लयामेंट हाउस के अन्दर क्लास फोर सर्वेन्ट्स और स्वीपर्स हैं उन की ओर देखिये। मैं समझता हूं कि ८० फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पास क्वार्टर्ज नहीं हैं। उन के रहने का कोई ठीक प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस के ऊपर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

साथ ही साथ जो सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० है, उस के स्टाफ के लिये मैं कहने को तैयार हूं कि उस में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है, इस की ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये। आप को चाहिये कि जो वहां के ओवरसियर और दूसरे अधिकारी हैं उनकी पर्सनल (व्यक्तिगत) आमदानियां की आप जांच करायें। सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में सबसे अधिक भ्रष्टाचार है। आप सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में से सी० काट दीजिये तो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० बच जाता है और पी० को काट दीजिये तो डब्ल्यू० डी० बच जाता है और

डब्ल्यू० को काट दीजिये तो डी० बच जाता है । डी० रिप्रेजेंटिंग आल डिपार्टमेंट (डी० का अर्थ सब डिपार्टमेंटों से लिया जाय) सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार है, इस को दर करने की आवश्यकता है । इस मंत्रालय का नाम बदनाम है, उस को नेकनाम देनाना है और मैं इस की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

आज सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी में बहुत से स्वीपर्स का रिट्रेंचमेंट (छंटनी) होता है वह रोकना चाहिये पर उस को छोड़ते हुए मैं एक चीज के ऊपर खास तौर पर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो मेहतर या दूसरे हरिजन एल० डी० सी० या दूसरे अधिकारी या कर्मचारी हैं उन के रहने के लिये मकानों का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, आज भी उन के विरुद्ध छुआछूत का बर्ताव किया जाता है और जाति पांत के कारण उन को कोई उपयुक्त स्थान रहने के लिये नहीं मिलता है । आप के पास राम लाल स्वीपर एल० डी० सी० की एक ऐप्लीकेशन (आवेदन पत्र) पहुंची होगी कि किस तरह से उस को तंग किया जाता है । मकान मालिक छुआछूत के कारण उसे परेशान करता है । इस तरह की बातें आज राजधानी में हो रही हैं । एस्टेट आफिस को उन मेहतर या दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिय रहने के मकानों का ठीक ठीक प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये, मैं इस की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ एक बार फिर मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मेहतरों की गन्दी बस्तियों को दूर करने का आदर्श अपने सामने रक्खा है । इस में उस बात की जरूरत है सरकार इस की जिम्मेदारी स्वयम् अपने ऊपर ले । इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा कि अल्लेजी तुम पल्लमार पल्लेजी तुम तिल्लेमार । आप को इस पर स्वयं ध्यान दना होगा । आप जब आज २० करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान इस देश के लिये दे रहे हैं । इस देश की म्युनिसिपैलिटियां कितनी निकम्मी है । उन्होने इनके लिए कोई काम नहीं किया है । मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ध्यान दिलाता हूं कि वे गंदी बस्तियों और गंदी मेहतर बस्तियों को दूर करने में रुचि दिखायें । केवल म्युनिसिपैलिटीज पर भरोसा करना उचित नहीं है ।

डा० सत्यवादी (करनाल-रक्षित-अनसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बातों के मुताल्लिक मुझे अर्ज करना है । पहले पंचवर्षीय प्लान (योजना) में स्वीपर्स के मामले में लापरवाही बरती गई थी । यह अच्छी बात है कि जो नया मस्विदा हमारे सामने आ रहा है उस में गन्दी बस्तियों को ठीक करने और उन को तरक्की देने के साथ स्वीपर्स के मकानात को भी शामिल किया गया है । इस के बारे में मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि जो सफाई पेशा मजदूर हैं उन के मकानात के सवाल को खास ढंग से हल करने की आवश्यकता है । पहली बात तो यह है कि जो २० करोड़ रुपया स्लम एरियाज को साफ करने के लिये आप रख रहे हैं उस में मकानात के सवाल को हल करने के लिये स्वीपर्स के मकानात का एक परसेन्टेज (प्रति शत) मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय कि इतना रुपया तो मकानात बनाने के लिये सर्फ होगा और बाकी को स्लम एरियाज को साफ करने के लिये, गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ करने के लिये, जिस का काम अब हो रहा है । मिसाल के तौर पर अभी मेरे भाई बता रहे थे कि जब अजमेरी गेट के इलाके को साफ किया गया और इसी तरह से जो पुराने इलाके साफ हुए से तो वहां से लोगों को उठा कर तालकटोरा बाग के पीछे बैठा दिया गया, वह लोग वहां झोपड़ियां बना कर बैठ गये । लेकिन पिछले दिनों, मैंने सुना, उन को नोटिस, वगैरह दिये जा रहे हैं । तो आप ने एक इलाके को साफ तो कर लिया, उस की हालत तो अच्छी बना ली, लेकिन जो गरीब वहां बैठे हुए थे उन्हें वहां से हटा कर ठीक से बिठलाने की जो बात थी वह नजरअन्दाज कर दी गई और आज फिर उन के सामने वही सवाल पेश हो गया । इस लिये जो गन्दी बस्तियों को ठीक करने की बात आप ने रक्खी है उस में साफ तौर पर यह बात होनी चाहिये कि २० करोड़ रुपये में से कुछ परसेन्टेज मुकर्रर कर दिया जाय कि इस से उन लोगों के लिये मकानात बनाये जायेंगे ।

अब जो स्वीपर्स के मकानों का मामला है उसको आम तौर पर सवाई हुकमतों के ज़रिये लोकल अथारिटीज़ (स्थानीय प्राधिकारी) के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाता है और म्युनिसिपैलिटियां और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड स्वीपर्स के लिए कुछ क्वार्टर बनाते हैं, लेकिन उससे स्वीपर्स के मकानों का सवाल हल नहीं होता । वह सिर्फ इस कदर हल होता है कि जो लोग म्युनिसिपैलिटियों में मुलाजिम हैं उनको उनकी मुलाजिमत के दौरान में किराया देने पर मकान मिल सकता है । इन लोगों की तनख्वाहें बहुत कम होती हैं, इनको प्रावीडेंट फंड या पेंशन की शक्ल में कुछ नहीं मिलत

(डा० सत्यवादी)

और जब ये लोग नौकरी पूरी कर लेते हैं और आगे काम करने के काबिल नहीं रहते तो इनको उन मकानों में से निकाल दिया जाता है जिनमें कि वे बीस साल से रहते रहे थे, इस तरह से स्वीपर्स के मकानों का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता कि कमेटियां उनके लिए मुलाजिमत के दौरान में मकानों का इन्तिजाम कर दें और नौकरी खत्म होने पर उनको उनसे निकाल दिया जाये उस वक्त न उनके पास पैसा होता है और न जगह होती है । इसलिए यह मसला तभी हल हो सकता है जब कि गवर्नमेंट खुद इसको हल करने की कोशिश करे । उनके लिए मकानात बनाकर हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर उनको दिये जायें । यह मसला स्वीपर्स को थोड़ा बहुत रुपया मकान बनाने के लिए देने से हल नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वे अपने तौर पर मकान नहीं बना सकेंगे । लो इनकम (कम आमदनी) ग्रुप की मकानों की स्कीम से स्वीपर्स को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ । इसकी इब्तदायी शर्त यह थी कि कर्ज मांगने वाले के पास अपनी जमीन हो । जब उसके पास जगह होगी तभी उसे कर्जा मिल सकेगा । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है शायद लाखों में एक स्वीपर भी ऐसा नहीं होगा जिसके पास अपनी जगह हो । इसलिये यह शर्त ही उनके रास्ते में हायल बन गयी । इसलिए जब आप स्वीपर्स के मकानों के मसले के हल करने चलते हैं तो बात भी ध्यान में रखें कि उनके लिए जमीन का इन्तिजाम भी आपको करना है । आप उनको मकान बनाकर दीजिये और अगर आप बनाकर नहीं देते हैं तो उनको जमीन दीजिये और उनको रुपया दीजिये । अभी एक भाई फरमा रहे थे कि जैसे आपने लो इनकम वालों को कर्जा देने की स्कीम (योजना) रखी थी उसी तरह से स्वीपर्स के मकानों की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करें । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इन स्वीपर्स के साथ आप सैकड़ों हजारों वर्षों से बे इंसाफी करते आ रहे हैं । अब कर्जा दे कर इनके लिए मकान बनवाना ठीक नहीं है । आप कुछ रुपया इनको ग्रांट के रूप में दीजिये और कुछ कर्ज के रूप में दीजिये । इसी तरह यह सवाल हल होगा ।

तो गन्दी बस्तियों के सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जिन लोगों को वहां से हटाया जाये उनको मुस्तकिल तरीके से दूसरी जगह बिठा दिया जाये । ऐसा न हो कि आज उनको एक जगह से उठाया जाये, कल दूसरी जगह से उठाया जाये । आपने जो लो इनकम वालों के लिए रुपया रखा था, उससे भी सूबाई हुकूमतों ने फायदा नहीं उठाया । न मालुम कौनसी दिक्कत उनके सामने पेश आ गयी कि रुपया ले कर भी वे उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके ।

मैं ने दिल्ली में भी और दूसरी जगह भी जहां नई बस्तियां बनायी जाती हैं यह देखा है कि स्वीपर्स और हरिजनों की बस्तियां बिल्कुल अलाहिदा बनायी जाती हैं । इससे जो समाज हम बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें ऊंच और नीच का भेद न हो उस तरफ हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते । उनको अलाहिदा बसाया जाना ठीक नहीं । जहां तक मकान बनाने का सवाल है सब लोगों के लिए मिले जुले मकान बनाने चाहिए ताकि वे एक दूसरे के करीब आ सकें और स्वीपर और हरिजन लोग दूसरे लोगों से रहन सहन का अन्दाज सीखें और अपने रहन सहन में तबदीली करें । आज जो छुआछूत दूर करने में सबसे बड़ी रुकावट है वह यही कि ऊंची जाति वाले गन्दी बस्तियों में नहीं जाते और इसलिए उन बस्तियों की हालत में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता । अगर उनके भी साफ सुथरे मकान होंगे और उनकी भी अच्छी बस्तियां होंगी तो सब लोग उनके पास जायेंगे और जो मिली जुली सोसाइटी (समाज) हम बनाना चाहते हैं वह बन सकेगी ।

एक बात की तरफ और मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । आम तौर पर जो मैं ने स्वीपर्स के मकानात को देखा है तो यह पाया है कि शहरों में पबलिक लैट्रीन्स (शौचालय) के पास मिलाकर उनके मकान बनाए जाते हैं । यह चीज यकीनन शर्मनाक है । हमें इस तरीके को बदलना चाहिए । अगर आप नेकनीयती से उनको उठाना चाहते हैं तो यह तरीका बदलना चाहिए । उनके मकानात ऐसी जगह हों कि इस गन्दे माहौल से अलग रह कर वे अपने आपको उठा सकें ।

श्री फीरोज गांधी (जिला प्रतापगढ, पश्चिम व जिला रायबरेली, पूर्व) : दिल्ली में हरिजन बस्ती का नाम भंगी कालोनी है ।

डा० सत्यवादी : नाम चाहे कुछ भी रख लीजिये । यहां कुछ कालोनीज के ये नाम हैं जैसे सेवा नगर, विनय नगर आदि । पर इसमें मैं इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि म्युनिसिपैलिटियां जो मकान बनाती हैं वे उन्हीं स्वीपर्स के लिए बनाती हैं जो कि उनकी मुलाजिमत में होते हैं । लेकिन जो स्वीपर प्राइवेट घरों में काम करत हैं वे उनसे महरूम रह जाते हैं । इसलिए आप म्युनिसपैलिटीज के जरिये इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे । जो लोग म्युनिसिपैलिटीज

में मुलाजिम ह उनके मुकाबले में उनका परसेंटेज बहुत ज्यादा है जो कि प्राइवेट घरोंमें काम करते हैं। इसलिए अगर आप इस सवाल को म्युनिसिपैलिटीज के जरिये हल करेंगे तो इसका बहुत थोड़ा हिस्सा हल हो सकेगा और प्राइवट स्वीपर्स को उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे चौथी श्रेणी के मुलाजिमान के बारे में कहनी है। दिल्ली में उनके लिये बस्तियां बनी हैं उनमें बिजली की, पानी की उनके बच्चों के खेलने की और दूसरी सहुलियतें नहीं हैं जो कि दूसरी बस्तियों में लोगों को हासिल हैं। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो चौथी श्रेणी वालों की बस्तियां हैं उनको भी उसी मैयार पर लाया जाये और वहां बिजली की, पानी की पब्लिक लेट्रीन्स की उतनी ही सहूलियतें दी जायें जैसी कि दूसरी बस्तियों में दी गयी हैं। और यह जो अलग अलग श्रेणी वालों के लिये अलग अलग मकान बनाने की स्कीम है इसको कतई तौर पर खत्म कर दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो छोटी श्रेणी वालों की हालत में तबदीली होगी। यह बात मैं सोसाइटी के उस तबके के लिये कह रहा था जो कि सोसाइटी में सबसे नीचे है।

अब एक बात मैं दूसरी एक्स्ट्रीम (पक्ष) के मुताल्लिक भी कहना चाहता हूं। यह बात उस तबके के सब लोगों के दिल की बात है लेकिन वे उसको तकल्लुफ की वजह से अपने मुंह से कहना नहीं चाहते। यह तबका पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स का है। उनके मकानों की तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरा कहना है कि जो किराया इन मकानों का एम० पीज़० (संसद् सदस्य) से लिया जाता है उसका उनपर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ता है। जहां तक गुजर करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि एक मेम्बर इससे कम जगह में भी गुजर कर सकता है। लेकिन जो वोटरों (मतदाता) की फौज है उसके लिये उसको ज्यादा एकोमोडेशन (स्थान) की जरूरत होती है और उसको उनकी दूसरी जरूरियात भी पूरी करनी पड़ती है। इसका उसके ऊपर काफी बोझ पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस चीज़ पर भी मिनिस्टर साहब गौर करें और इस शिकायत को हल करने की कोशिश करें।

आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को जो काम उन्होंने किया है उसके लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं और चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे सूबे से ताल्लुक रखते हैं इसलिये उनको श्रेय मिला है उसके लिये मुझे भी फख्र है।

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.) : I rise to draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to some important questions. Firstly, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the question of housing policy. Although I think, I had raised this question last year as well and have repeatedly drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to this point, so far nothing has been done to definite the housing policy. As early as January, 1951, there was a Mission on Tropical Housing appointed by the U.N.O. who came here and went to other South-East Asian countries. Their definite recommendation was that, although we were constructing Houses in this country they will come to nothing unless we have got a definite housing policy.

I know once the hon. Minister was pleased to say: "What is the housing policy?" I think we can have a number of books on 'housing policy'. It is not something which is vague. After all, we have to decide as to who are the persons who are to have houses. What will be the basis of it? We had a basis for rationing food. We had a basis for rationing cloth. What about housing? We find, under the present policy or no policy, any person who has got money can build any number of houses. There is no restriction about land. There is no restriction about building materials. So long as a man can afford he can have them. The very land policy is capitalistic, while our rent policy is socialistic—the policy of selling housing sites to the highest bidder. We are committed to a socialist pattern of society. Have we given up that policy? If we have not given it up then it will mean that the highest bidder can get any land he likes. We find that he not only gets it, but he gets it for a purpose. He might build a house and let it out. When he lets it out, he wants to make a profit. Nothwithstanding the legislation relating to rent he makes profit on his investment. If he cannot make a profit then the land remains idle. He does not build anything on it. In either case, so far as housing is concerned, it suffers. Either he builds a house and then charges exorbitant rent, more than what is allowed under your policy, or he does not build as there is nothing to dissuade him for keeping it idle. We do not have any tax on unbuilt sites.

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena]

What I say is, the fundamental thing for building a house is land. Therefore, you must have a policy regarding land. I know the hon. Finance Minister favours a different policy. I have told him and I may tell the House—it is a misfortune that the Finance Minister of a Welfare State committed to a socialist pattern of society should believe in a land policy which is capitalistic. Even—as I pointed out last year or earlier—in a country like England, where we have got a Conservative government at present, land is not sold to the highest bidder. Land is leased out, generally, to persons who need it. A person who has already got a house cannot get another inch of land to build another house. What is the position in India? We have got housing shortage to the extent of a crore of units or something like that. There may be difference of opinion with regard to the estimate. Personally I think that it is not less; it may be more. If that is the extent of housing shortage what are our plans to liquidate it? As I said, the Ministry of Works, Housing and supply has been in existence for nearly 4 years. We have had the Planning Commission which has been working still longer. But we have not been able to draw up a comprehensive housing programme for liquidating this shortage. There may be some justification for that but I submit there can be no excuse for no housing policy. Are we going to allow persons who have already got houses to acquire more land so that they may build more houses, while there are persons who have not got even one plot of land? This is a very important question. The panel of economists, while considering the Plan Frame, have said: "We may approve the targets, but these targets pre-suppose to the enunciation of definite policies by the Government". Since we have got certain targets for housing, I would like to be enlightened, just now or even a little later, as to what is the Government's housing policy.

Then there is another question. We decided first of all to start with subsidised housing for the industrial workers. We said, we could not afford for others. Then came other schemes for low-income groups. Who are the persons included in this low-income group? Any person whose income is Rs. 6,000 and less comes within this. He is entitled to get a loan to the extent of Rs. 8,000. I think this is not fair. You say you have no funds and still you are going to assist these persons whose income is Rs. 6,000. They are the people included in this low-income group. My submission is this. We have to consider as to what categories of people are going to get this assistance and what will be our policy.

My personal submission is—and I have given some thought to it—that the Government's first duty is to provide every family with a plot of land, whether living in the cities or in the villages. Maybe it will take 5 to 10 years, but there must be a regular plan to see that every householder in this country owns a house on a plot of land.

The next question is about building materials. You know, Sir, building material is very scarce.

Sardar Swaran Singh: May I know what is the suggestion of the hon. Member with regard to the limit of income for low-income group. He was saying that the limit of Rs. 6,000 is high.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is very good to put a question like that. I want to know how much money the Government can afford. If you can afford the money required according to the limit now fixed by all means include all those persons. When a person was earning something more, when his income was Rs. 5,000, was he getting more of food by way of ration? Did he get more cloth in ration? He did not. So, the first thing is that everyone should have a plot of land on lease or, if he prefers to pay for it, on actual cost.

What is your sweeper-housing scheme. As was pointed out by the previous speaker, there are sweepers who may be allowed to live there while in service, but the moment they are out of it they have no houses to live. That is the great difficulty. So, I think, if we can provide a person with a piece of land and then give him some assistance, we may also expect some contribution from him either in labour or in cash.

But, it is not fair to consider persons getting Rs. 6,000 as low-income groups. How many persons are there who have got an income of Rs. 6,000 a year? How many persons are you going to help? There is a further difficulty that these are the persons who get the better of it. These are the people who have got some influence some pull with the persons in the committee which grants these loans. Therefore my submission is

this. Let us make sure that every person will have at least two rooms before a person is going to be given assistance to have a third room.

Again, you have provided for middle-income groups; that means persons whose income is more than Rs. 6,000 a year. You are going to help them to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Is this socialistic pattern? For an industrial worker you are going to build a house costing about Rs. 4,000—he has got only one room—and, here is a man whose income is more than Rs. 6,000, whom you are going to help to the extent of Rs. 20,000 for having more rooms. Is it fair? Is it the socialistic pattern? You have not given any thought to it. You have not considered the effects of your policy.

Personally, what I feel is that our policy should be such that every family is able to have a house. Every family must be provided with a plot of land within 5 years. At least we should aim at it.

The next thing is that he must be assisted to build at least two rooms. If he wants to build more than two rooms, let him do so by all means with his own money. But, as far as land is concerned as I said the policy should not be one of selling it at the highest bidder since you help the man to the extent of Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000, and to that extent building material becomes scarce. That means that a man who wants to build a smaller house is not able to do it out of his own money and he is not able to compete with the man who has received Rs. 8,000 or so from the Government. The small man will be nowhere then. Thus you will discourage the housing construction both ways. So we must have a definite policy. We must see that the building laws and by-laws are suitably revised to expedite construction. Not only that. We are having so many seminars, conferences and exhibitions. We have seen so many types of houses in the exhibitions. But have we been able to evolve a certain type of house which will be automatically passed by the municipal boards in conformity with their by-laws? Everybody knows how much time these municipal boards take in passing the plans of houses under their by-laws. I have known how much time and money are being spent by persons in getting the plans of their houses passed by the municipal boards. So if you want to facilitate construction you will have to have a policy. But you say that this is the concern of the State Governments. When you say that, what is the necessity of planning then? You must remember that the Plan is an overall picture for the whole country. You have to take that factor into account and persuade the States to take necessary action before giving them money. But you may tell them that you could not give money or unless you make sure that they have standard plans. So, unless you are able to see that the by-laws, laying down proper standards, are passed in no time, it will be difficult in getting approval for the house plans. These are some of the suggestions that I make in regard to the formulation of a housing policy.

I now come to the question of rural housing. The city people can fend for themselves. They can take care of themselves. But the face of India can only be changed if the face of the 5½ lakhs of villages is changed. But you are not doing anything for the villages. I have been pressing for it. I may inform the House that there is a Housing Panel in the Planning Commission. There was an agenda prepared but there was no mention of housing policy or rural housing in it. These problems were not referred to. They were just included at my instance. A committee was appointed, and the committee spent some time in the consideration of these problems. But I am sorry to say that the recommendation of the committee has not been considered till this date, although the draft plan has been published. I ask why should you have a panel and make the members waste their time. You have not even thought of considering those recommendations. I say there is something wrong somewhere.

Even before joining this panel, I had made it clear to the Planning Minister that I would like to be assured that those who are going to frame the policies and those who are going to find out finance will be there, at least to listen to our arguments. I was assured that they would come and even if they are not present at the meeting our recommendations would be considered and their representatives would be there at the meeting. I may inform the House that that committee was hustled into submitting a report sometime in December last or even earlier,

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena]

because it was said that there was going to be a meeting of the panel soon. But nothing has been done. The question of rural housing is a very important question and reference to this has already been made by some Members.

Now, it is said that there are no slums in the villages and that the housing conditions in the villages are not as bad as they are in the urban areas. Personally I feel that those who are responsible for housing plan have never been to villages. That is why Vinobhaji has always been asking that the planners should go to villages and see things for themselves before they formulate their schemes and plans. These villages have suffered for centuries. Their economies have been shattered, perhaps due to foreign industry and trade. It was expected that when we get Swaraj at least we will pay attention to the villages first. But nothing has been done. Again, it is said that it is a problem concerning the State Governments. If it is a problem concerning the State Governments, why have you provided Rs. 5 crores? You have provided Rs. 3 crores for solving the problem of housing for people with an income of more than Rs. 6,000 a year. That is, you have provided for solving the housing problem of those persons who form a minority, and not for solving the problem of 85 per cent of the total population of the country whose *per capita* income is about Rs. 263 per year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohan Lal Saksena : I shall finish soon, and try to conclude my remarks. Even with that amount, you are not able to change the face of the country. In the British days, the Britishers started a small civil line area in every district town, and they started building in that area. Then the persons living in the old area, so to say, of the towns began to move to the new locality and they began to build their own houses there. My suggestion is that at least during the next Plan period, you should provide every village with a plan, and sites for the implementation of the plan. You may not be able to do it everywhere, because there is scarcity of land, but wherever you are able to provide land, you must acquire it and fix up a site for the development of a new village and also make a plan for it. You might also build four or five houses every year, in newly developed area. That could be done not wholly with your own money, but you will have to give some money to start such a scheme. You will have to give money for getting the material which is not locally available; for instance, you can get bricks made by voluntary labour or even by imposing a labour levy. I have shown in my suggestions to the committee to which I have referred that by following this procedure you can at least give some incentive for the villagers to build their own houses. If a person has land, that is the biggest incentive for him to build the house. I have yet to find a person who has not been able to do it sooner or later. Take this city of Delhi. While the Ministries were not able to give building material, yet, the refugees and the unauthorised squatters got building material from somewhere and built the houses on somebody else's land without caring what is going to happen to them later on ! So, I say that if a person does not have a house and if he gets a piece of land he will be able to build a house sooner or later. Therefore, I think it should be the objective of the State, under the sacialist pattern, to see that every family in villages or towns is provided with a piece of land.

There have been enacted so many land laws as a result of which land might be available for housing purposes. So, this is just the time to embark on such housing measures. But I know the hon. Minister will say that land is not available in Punjab. I say that you will have to make it available, if not today, at least tomorrow. Otherwise how is the problem of housing going to be solved? You say that you were told by some of the officers that it will take ten years. But I submit that land will have to be provided from somewhere and a housing programme must be formulated soon.

You have provided Rs. 120 crores for housing in the next Plan. Out of this, only Rs. 5 crores have been allotted for rural housing. My submission is that you are not justified in providing any money for those persons of the middle income-group, that is, those persons who are earning more than Rs. 6,000 a year. You must give them a plot of land. There, I agree. If they can arrange for their finance, which also you must be able to guarantee, it will be good. That is what they are doing in England by way of a second mortgage.

I had given a scheme for starting housing financial corporations. I think this was considered by the Ministers' Conference at Simla. They favoured it, but I do not know what has happened.

We are just in the beginning of the Second Plan period. The Ministry has not set up the agency by which the housing programme will be worked out. There is bound to be a shortfall, I warn the Government. The agency should come into being before the Plan period starts. If the Minister wants that the housing problem should be solved within a measurable period, he will have to give personal attention to the formation of housing policy, which should be clearly laid down. They must begin from the rural end. We have done something for the urban areas. We have started building houses for the industrial workers. We have not done anything for the villagers. I hope something will be done very soon in this matter.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. At the very outset I must say that I congratulate the Ministry for the excellent work it has been doing for the past 4 years. While giving credit to this Ministry for having achieved so much progress, I would like to draw attention to some important problems which should be approached in a humane way.

We are in a socialistic pattern of society. We are aiming at a welfare state also. In a socialistic pattern of society, the basic need is accommodation, next to food and clothing. Accommodation is the most vital factor for a man to live in a decent way. This Ministry can solve many problems of a citizen and help to a great extent in achieving the objective of a socialistic pattern of society. As the Health Minister said, unless and until a human being is put in a better environment, we cannot make him a social being and a decent citizen. Also environment and nutrition play a very important role in building up the character of a person according to psychology. This Ministry has allotted Rs. 21 crores and a sum of Rs. 7 crores has already been spent. I do not also deny that thousands of tenements have been built. But, there are no appreciable results; no good has been done to the people for whom the tenements have been constructed. For instance, in Mysore, while there is an allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs, the Government has given Rs. 10 lakhs. I do not know the approach of the Central Government or the State Government to this problem. When this Central Ministry has, according to the report, allotted Rs. 100 lakhs, I do not know why the Mysore Government has not utilised this amount though there is an increasing and heavy demand for accommodation in any part of the country, particularly in Mysore. I do not know whether the fault lies with the Central Ministry or the State Ministry. I hope this will be clarified by the hon. Minister while replying to the debate. At the same time, hundreds and thousands of tenements have been built in Mysore for the industrial workers. But the industrial workers have not been able to take advantage of these tenements. In fact, in the mohalla where I live, there are hundreds of tenements which are vacant. I also learn that in other parts of Mysore State also, many of the tenements which were built for the industrial workers have been vacant. It is neither advantageous or beneficial to the workers; nor has the Government saved the money which could have been spent for other purposes. Why is there this sort of approach to this problem? The reason why the industrial workers have not been able to take advantage of this scheme is that the terms and conditions of the lease are very very onerous. And they cannot pay the heavy rent fixed by this Ministry and as such they have not been able to take advantage of this. I hope this point may be clarified to the best interests of the workers and also the Ministry itself.

Another important point is that there are several officials and also non-workers who have been given these tenements. When the tenements were purposely and actually built for the industrial workers, I do not understand why these tenements, simply because they were vacant, have been given to officers and officials who are not at all workmen. The policy of the Government is to construct tenements, only for industrials workers, and they are not taking advantage of it, and this is really an anomaly in the policy of our Government. So, this must be rectified immediately.

With regard to the lower income group tenements, I would like to say, as Shri Saksena has said, that there are people who can afford to build tenements or houses, and such people only

[Shri N. Rachiah]

are given financial assistance and other sorts of benefits, but the really poorest man who is having no house, no source of support of life or shelter, is not taken care of and this Ministry has not given any thought to that subject. It is high time that in a democracy like this where we have pledged ourselves to achieve the socialist pattern of society we give the topmost and very serious attention to this problem of housing the houseless people.

In the villages, as Shri Saksena has already said, the condition of the agricultural worker is worse than that of any man who is living in a city, particularly in a slum. Just now the Minister asked: what is the suggestion given by Shri Saksena if people who are getting Rs. 6,000 per annum are not going to be given this? I suggest to the Minister, if he wants let him appoint a committee immediately and get the statistics with regard to what sort of people should get the accommodation, who should get priority, who should get land and site and who should get financial help. Here, we are building up the nation we are realising the socialist pattern of society from above. For instance, the Minister is getting free accommodation, and the M.P.s have been asked to pay a fixed rent every month whether they live in the flat or not. What is the moral right or the obligation of the Government to demand this? I am sure I am voicing the feelings of the House and all the Members. In our absence, particularly during the non-session period, how can Government take any rent from an M.P., so long as he is assured of the accommodation? I hope this problem will be solved. I am sure some M.Ps. are not in favour of it because they are on some committee or other, they want to come here and get T.A. and D.A. and they want accommodation. What about the others who are not on committees? We have to pay rent every month whether we stay here or not. I am not grudging. I am prepared to pay the entire T.A. or salary of mine to the Government, but there must be some principle, and there must be some policy followed with regard to this.

With regard to slum clearance and sweepers' quarters, in the Report it is stated that they are going to give some consideration in the Second Five Year Plan.

I am sure the States which are having deficit budgets, or for the matter of that any State, cannot afford to give housing accommodation to all the houseless people in their States, because there is too much of centralisation and there are too many directives from the Central Government and therefore it is not possible for them to do anything.

As a matter of fact, according to the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in the Constitution, every child should within the ten years from the commencement of the Constitution get free and compulsory education. But no State, I am sure, has been able to achieve that end; because they are not having sufficient funds they have not been able to give thought to this problem of primary education.

As such, the question of providing housing accommodation should be a Central subject. The Central Government with their definite and proper policy should give a site and a house to each and every citizen, at least to each and every voter, who is an adult and who is living with a family.

I know there are big merchants and big officers, who as Shri Mohan Lal Saksena has pointed out, could get loans or other financial assistance from the housing corporation and go on building houses. In the name of democracy, and in the name of a welfare State, it is easy for them to get such assistance, and they could go on building houses and give them for rent. But what is the position of the common man, particularly, the agricultural labourer?

I would say that he should be taken care of, and his case should receive the utmost consideration so far as housing accommodation is concerned.

Only the day before yesterday, our Prime Minister visited some of the slums in Delhi. It was really very kind of him to have visited such slums at least after eight or nine years of our independence. He felt very much, and he has also declared that these slums should be completely burnt down. He is perfectly right when he says so. For, it is the slums that are responsible for creating anti-social elements; it is the slums that are responsible for all sorts of epidemic diseases; it is the slums that are responsible for the high birth-rate in our country. Our Government are giving assistance only to those enlightened people who have got limited families, whereas they have not given any attention to the people who dwell in these slums, among whom the birth-rate has been very high. If the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply does not

pay its immediate attention to this problem, I am afraid that will mean a great danger to democracy and to our welfare State.

We must remember that we have given the right of adult franchise to our citizens, and every adult is entitled to vote. If he is not taken care of, if he is not given the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and housing then I am sure he would not tolerate the state of affairs, and he would not be a citizen who will be helpful to democracy and to our welfare State.

I would like to say a few words now in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the treatment that they receive at the hands of the different Ministries. Take the Commerce and Industry Ministry, for instance; if we ask for a permit for a Harijan, then that Harijan is told, 'You have no money, you do not know industrial techniques'. If he asks for a job, he is told by the Home Ministry, 'You are not properly trained and you are not properly qualified, and therefore you are not fit for any job.' Similarly, if a Harijan asks for a piece of land, he is told, "No, you have no bullocks, you have no agricultural implements and so on, so you cannot get any land". This is the sort of principle or policy of each and every Ministry at the Centre as also in the States. There seems to be something like a process of ignoring and eliminating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I am very sorry that such a state of affairs should be continuing even at this stage. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form about one-fifth of the population, and therefore out of the Rs. 21 crores allotted for housing schemes at least Rs. 6 or 7 crores should have been allotted for providing housing to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Even housing accommodation is not given to this unfortunate community. They have no opportunity to lead a decent life as good citizens. How could we then get on with the caste Hindus? Can anybody say that in any village or town in India, including Delhi City, there is no untouchability? We have not been able to enjoy our constitutional rights because we have not been having lands and houses to live a decent life. As such, it is very unfortunate that this Ministry which is giving lakhs and crores of rupees for housing accommodation, has not been able to evolve a definite policy with regard to the housing problem pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I therefore appeal to the Ministry to see that at least from now there is a definite amount earmarked for housing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both in the cities and also in the rural areas, so as to enable them to live as citizens of this country.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फाजिलका सिरसा) : जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि पिछले साल से हर मद में बेहतरी हुई है। इसके लिये मिनिस्टर साहब पधाई के पात्र हैं। इसके साथ साथ में कुछ सजेशन्स (सुझाव) भी देना चाहता हूं ताकि आने वाले सालों में यह जो हाउसिंग (आवास) का प्राबलम (समस्या) है यह अच्छे ढंग से साल्व (हल) हो सके।

सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में एक नैशनल हाउसिंग प्लान (राष्ट्रीय आवास योजना) होनी चाहिये। जो भी बड़े हुए देश हैं उन्होंने यह सोचा है कि आगे आने वाले पांच या दस साल में हम कितने मकान बनायेंगे, इनमें से कितने शहरों में होंगे, कितने देहातों में होंगे, कितने सबसीडाइज्ड (सहायता-प्राप्त) होंगे। हमारे देश में आजतक यह नहीं सोचा गया है कि अगले १५ या २० सालों में हमको कितने मकानों की जरूरत होगी। हमने सड़कों के लिये नागपुर प्लान बनायी थी। गोकि उसके मुताबिक हम सड़कें नहीं बना सके लेकिन हमारे सामने एक टारजेट (लक्ष्य) तो था जिससे मालूम हो सकता था कि हमारे देश की कितनी तरक्की करनी है और किस तरह से उसके लिये हमको अपने रिसोर्सेज (संसाधन) को मोबिलाइज (उपलब्ध) करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूं कि देश के लिये एक नेशनल हाउसिंग प्लान बनायी जाये। यह प्लान देश की अगली २५ सालों की घरों की जरूरत का अन्दाजा लगाकर बनायी जाये और इस में यह भी तै किया जाय कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कितने घर बनायेगी, सूबों की सरकारें कितने बनायेंगी, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज कितने बनायेंगी। जब तक हम इस तरह का कोई प्लान नहीं बनाते तब तक हमारी ठीक तरह से इस तरफ तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी। इससे मालूम होता रहेगा कि हमको कितना काम करना है कितना हम कर चुके हैं और कितना और करना बाकी है। एक स्कीम हमारे सामने होगी तो हम यह भी अन्दाजा लगा सकेंगे कि हमारे रिसोर्सेज कितने हैं, हम कितने मकान बना सकते हैं और कितने प्राइवेट तौर पर बनाये जा सकते हैं। हमको यह मालूम होना

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

चाहिये कि हर एक सूबे में कितने घर शहरोंमें और कितने देहात में बनाने हैं । तभी यह मसला हल हो सकेगा । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सबसे पहले यह मिनिस्ट्री, प्लानिंग कमीशन (योजना आयोग) से मिल कर और जो लोग प्राइवेट मकान बनाते हैं उनसे मिल कर एक प्लान बनायें कि अगले साल से हमको इस देश में कितने घर बनान चाहिये । चाहे हम उस स्कीम को पूरा न कर सकें पर हमारे सामने एक स्कीम तो होनी चाहिये ताकि हम उसके इर्द गिर्द चल सकें । इस प्लान के लिये यह जरूरी है कि इलाहिदा तरह के घरों का एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव (बृहत्) सर्वे होना चाहिये । इसके साथ यह भी किया जाना चाहिये कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कितना दे सकती है या नहीं दे सकती ताकि हमको मालूम हो सके कि किस तरह से हमको अपने रिसोसेज़ को मोबिलाइज़ करना चाहिये । आज बहुत कुछ हो सकता है अगर उसको ठीक ढंग से टैक्किल किया जाय ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं और जिसका कि मेरे दूसरे बहुत से भाइयों ने जिक्र किया है और वह माडन विलेजेज़ (आधुनिक गांवों) की बात है । पंजाब में पिछले साल हमारे बहुत से गांव के गांव बाढ़ आने के कारण तबाह और बर्बाद हो गये और पंजाब के गांवों में आज इस बात कि बहुत जरूरत है कि घरों की मरम्मत की जाय और नये मकानात बनाये जांय और एक अच्छे और सुधरे हुए माडलपर बनाये जांय । मैं मानता हूं कि यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है और यह सेंट्रल का मामला नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सेंटर का भी इसमें कुछ फर्ज़ है और यह मामला इतना अहम है कि सेंटर को इसमें काफी हद तक अपना पार्ट अदा करना होगा, वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास इस काम को बखुबी अंजाम देने के लिये इतनी बड़ी अर्गेनाइजेशन (संस्था) नहीं है और ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस काम में उनकी हर तरह से इमदाद करनी चाहिये और जब तक हर किस्म की इमदाद उनको सेंटर से नहीं मिलेगी तब तक यह अहम मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा और जो उनके और इसके साथ मसले हैं वह भी हल न हो सकेंगे । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इतनी ताक़त नहीं है कि वह इन मसलों को हल कर सकें । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को वहां पर ऐसी जगहों पर गांवों को बनाने के काम में इमदाद देनी चाहिये जिससे कि आयन्दा बाढ़ आने पर वे गांव तबाह और बर्बाद न हो सकें । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह के माडेल विलेजेज बनाने के लिये सूबे की गवर्नमेंट को इमदाद और दूसरी किस्म की टेकनिकल (प्राविधिक) सलाह देनी चाहिये । यह जो माडेल विलेजेज़ बनाने के लिये दूसरी पंचसाला स्कीम में ५ करोड़ की रक़म रक्खी गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिये नाकाफी है और इससे यह काम कामयाबी के साथ पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा और उसमें और अधिक रुपये की मंजूरी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देनी चाहिये । आप ऐसे माडेल विलेजेज़ बनाने के लिये एक प्लान बनाकर उनको दे सकते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप इस तरह से इमदाद करेंगे तो यह काम ठीक तरह पर पूरा हो सकेगा । यह जो घरों का मसला है यह शहरों के घरों के मसले की तरह बहूत ही पेचीदा है और गांवों के घरों की हालत भी उतनीही खराब है और मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गांवों के घरों की हालत शहरों के घरों की बनिस्बत ज्यादा खराब है और आज ज़रूरत इस चीज़ की है कि वहां के घरों के मसले को, इस स्लमस् की सफ़ाई के मसले को जिस तेजी के साथ आप टैक्किल करने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह और उसी तेजी के साथ इस मसले को भी अपने साथ में लें और शहरों में गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई के साथ साथ गांवों के घरों को भी ठीक करने और अच्छे मकान बनाने का काम आप को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये । घरों की समस्या के अलावा गांवों के लोगों की और भी कई तकलीफ़ें हैं जैसे गांवों में ईंटें नहीं मिलतीं, लकड़ी नहीं मिलती और सीमेंट नहीं मिलता क्योंकि जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास इन चीजों के लिये एप्रोच (निवेदन) करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि हमारा कोटा मुकर्रर है, इससे ज्यादा हम नहीं दे सकते और मैं चाहता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में कुछ ऐसा इन्तज़ाम करना चाहिये और रूल्स में कुछ ऐसी तबदीली कर देनी चाहिये जिससे गांवों के लोगों को यह ज़रूरी सामान काफ़ी तादाद में मिल सकें । आजकल देहातों में ईंटें नहीं मिलती हैं, उनको नया कोयला नहीं मिलता है । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस ओर देखना चाहिये और गांवों के लोगों को इन चीजों को काफ़ी तादाद में दिलाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये और जब ऐसा होगा तभी वहां पर काफ़ी तादाद में अच्छे और साफ सुथरे मकानात बन सकते है । और जैसा कि हम माडेल विलेजेज़ बनाना चाहते हैं, बन सकेंगे । इसके अलावा आपको रूरल हाउसिंग के काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये लोगों को रुपये की इमदाद करने की कोई एक माकूल स्कीम बनानी चाहिये ।

अब मैं कुछ लो इनकम हाउसिंग ग्रुप की बाबत कहना चाहता हूं। आपने पहली पंचसाला योजना में इस काम के लिये २१ करोड़ रुपये रक्खे थे लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उसमें से सिर्फ पौने आठ करोड रुपये ही खर्च हो पाया। आखिर इसकी क्या वजह है ? पिछले साल सिमला में एक कान्फ्रेंस (सम्मेलन) की गई और जिसकी सदारत हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहब ने की और वहां पर इस मामले पर सोच विचार किया गया और यह सुझाया गया कि स्टेट्स में जो कारपोरेशंस हैं उनको घर बनाने के काम में रुपये की इमदाद दी जाय, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को भी इस काम के लिये सरकार की तरफ से माली इमदाद दी जानी चाहिये ताकि गांवों में जहां कि ५ हजार से १० हजार की आबादी है वहां पर मकान बनवायें और मैं समझता हूं कि मकान बनाने वास्ते अगर आप इन कारपोरेशनों (निगमों) को क़र्जा देंगे तो आपका क़र्जा भी ज्यादा सेफ (सुरक्षित) होगा और इस लोन (ऋण) का इस्तेमाल भी वाजिबी तौर पर हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि गांवों की इन पंचायतों को आप लोन दे कर इस घर तामीर करने के मसले को कामयाबी के साथ हल कर सकेंगे। इस काम में खास तौर पर म्युनिसिपैल्टियों और ग्राम पंचायतों का सहयोग लिया जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में जांच करके देख लेना चाहिये कि जिस जगह पर जितने घर बनाये जाने हैं और उनके लिये जो मैटीरियल (सामान) जरूरी होता है वह मुहैया किया जाय और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो यह हाउसिंग का मसला ठीक तरह से हल हो सकेगा।

अब मैं कुछ सेंट्रल पी० डबल्यू० डी० की बाबत कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा आर्गेनाइजेशन है और इसके जरिये देश में बड़े अच्छे मकानात और सड़कें वगैरह बनवाई गई हैं। इसके बारे में मेरी सलाह है कि इसमें तीन चार विंग्स (शाखायें) होने चाहियें। एक तो प्लानिंग विंग होना चाहिये, दूसरा डिजाइनिंग विंग होना चाहिये, माडर्न आर्टिक्टेक्टर (आधुनिक शिल्प) का विंग हो, और एक कंस्ट्रक्शन (निर्माण) का विंग हो और इनके जरिये वह काम करवाया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत अच्छी तरह सें यह काम पूरा हो सकेगा। डिजाइनिंग के बारे में जो विंग है वह सलाह दे और कंस्ट्रक्शन विंग उसके मुताबिक उसको बनाये और इन्सपैक्शन (निरीक्षण) विंग देखे कि ठीक से काम हुआ है या नहीं और यह भी देखे कि इनके बनाने में जरूरत से ज्यादा लागत तो नहीं लगी है और यह भी देखे कि क्या इससे कम क़ीमत में इस तरह के मकान नहीं बनाये जा सकते हैं। दो एक चीजों के बारे में मैं एक आध बात और कहना चहता हूं। सप्लाइज और डिस्पोज़ल्स (संभरण और उत्सर्जन) की बाबत मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं यह मानता हूं कि बहुत सारी सिफारिशें जो स्टोर पर्चेजेज कमेटी (सामान क्रय समिति) ने की थी, उनको मंजूर कर लिया गया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट में जहां पर कि करोड़ों रुपये का सामान इस देश से और इस के बाहर से खरीदना है तो उसके लिये आपको प्लानिंग करके म्यूजियम बनाना चाहिये जैसा कि रेलवे ने बनाया है ताकि हर जगह लोगों को पता लग सके कि इन चीजों की जरूरत है अगले पांच सात सालों में। और अपनी तौर पर भी वह चीजें अपने देश में हों। उन के स्टैन्डर्ड का भी पता म्यूजियम में लग सकेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सप्लाइज महकमे के जरिये जो चीजें खरीदी जाती हैं उन के लिये क म्यूजियम बनाना चाहिये।

पेट्रोलियम डिपार्टमेंट है उस के बारे में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर वजह क्या है कि एक मिनिस्ट्री पेट्रोलियम निकालने का काम करती है, दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री उस को तकसीम करने का काम करती है, तीसरी मिनिस्ट्री उसको इकट्ठा करने और कीमतें मुकर्रर करने का काम करती है और चौथी मिनिस्ट्री में जितनी पेट्रोलियम कम्पनीज और रिफाइनरीज हैं वह आती हैं। मैं तो समझता हूं कि इसके मुताल्लिक जो भी काम हो वह एक मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये होना चाहिये। इस से उस की कीमत भी कम हो जायेगी और देश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सकेगा। पेट्रोलियम में जो सब से जरूरी चीज होती है वह डीजल आयल है जो कि देहाती तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम यत्न करें और हमें रूस जैसे देशों से तेल मिल सके तो इस देश में पेट्रोल की कीमत कम हो सकती है। हमारा यत्न यही होना चाहिये कि जहां से हमें कम से कम कीमत में तेल मिले वहां से हम लें। डीजल आयेल की कीमत हम को सब से पहले कम करनी चाहिये पेट्रोल पर अगर एक या दो आना बढ़ भी जाय तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि वह तो सिर्फ लग्जरी की चीजों में काम आता है डीजल आयल की कीमत कम होनी चाहिये और आशा है कि इस ढंग से काम किया जायगा कि वह मुमकिन हो सकेगा क्योंकि डीजल आयल तो देश की आम चीजों सें इस्तेमाल होता है।

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): It is my privilege to make a maiden speech under your auspices as the Deputy-Speaker. I am grateful to you for having been able to catch your eye.

So far as the progress of the Ministry is concerned as one may peruse from the report made available to us, the progress has been well maintained and it will not be just a formal felicitation but it is a genuine matter of pleasure to congratulate the hon. Minister and his staff.

There are a few comments one feels tempted to make with regard to certain matters. It has to be remembered that it is within the gift of this Ministry—whether the recipients happens to be the States or officers or others—to spend tremendous amounts of money. I am glad that roads, bridges and buildings and all sorts of other similar works have been taken in hand and large sums are being spent. But I am equally anxious, whereas the Ministry is very generous in allocating funds, it should be equally anxious to see that those funds had been utilised to the fullest advantage and nothing has been wasted. Therefore, I would certainly counsel periodical supervision in order to check and see that the money which has been given has been utilised to the best advantage. There are reports—sometimes absolutely genuine and on other occasions, substantially so—regarding the tremendous wastage of public money. There are allegations that the material is not being utilised in accordance with the specifications. It would be extremely advisable that periodically, occasionally, and frequently checks are being made in order to make sure that the directions of your star engineers and the specifications had been carried out in effect.

Very often the complaints are—and, especially during the last rainy season they were noticeable by a number of people—that the newly built bridges, —to look at they had the appearance almost of a rock—with one flood or even with one shower of rain, are swept off out of visibility. That a Central P. W. Department should construct bridges and within a few months of their construction, as a result of over-night rain, they should slip out of their sockets as if they were playthings made of cards, is rather a painful spectacle, and one cannot congratulate those people who supervise the contractors who build such structures in a manner that they should disappear very soon. Therefore, I would counsel supervision of the works not only when taken in hand, not only when they are in the process of construction, but also after their completion in order to check that they have been done in a proper manner.

The other topic that I would like to touch is India's architecture. We have reason to be proud of our ancient architecture and encomia after encomia are paid, tributes after tributes are paid, for its beauty, for its solidity and for its permanency. But, lately, it has become of fetish in certain States to forget our original talent, our native genius, and to import fashionable foreign architects. Their only claim sometimes is that they have written certain works, may be on Town Planning, may be on Achitecture. There is no dearth of talent in this country from the point of view of architecture. Experience has shown that some of our famous modern public designed buildings are more attractive in design and more solid than some of those fancy building that foreign imported fancy architects have constructed. A comparison would show that some of these buildings designed by them have the only advantage, the only qualification of their novelty.

Sir, it will not be out of place to tell my hon. friends, in particular the hon. Minister, that once a Russian Cultural Mission came along to my town of Chandigarh. I put a simple question to them: "How are you struck by the architecture of this country?" In reply they asked: "Do you mean your ancient architecture or the modern one?" I said: "I would like to be benefited by your comments on both the types". They said: "So far as ancient architecture of your country is concerned, it was superb, it was magnificent". So far as the modern architecture was concerned, well, the gentleman who said it was more diplomatic than, perhaps, candid, he said: "Yes, interesting". I said: "Interesting is a very convenient word. Could you speak out your mind?" He said: "From what I see around here these rectangles and squares, I can describe it as 'shocking'. That was the comment of a foreign observer.

I had an occasion to see the model of a great building, that is now in the process of being built, the new Supreme Court for India. The model gave full

promise that it has been superbly conceived and it is going to be executed in a superb manner. I wish the same thing could be said about such other State buildings which have been designed by foreign architects.

It is regrettable that there is a tendency of importing those people, and sometimes they have made a mess of the structures.

Regarding small buildings, they are inclined to be dull, drab and grabe. It would be very much to the advantage of the common man if the Government could have designs on papers, of a large number of buildings which could be made available to the common man. Let it be a pretty design of a building in a village, a pretty design of a school building for a village, a pretty design for small buildings in the urban areas, catering to the requirements of various cross-sections of society in this country. It should not be a room piled on a room or a row of rooms. I think some regard should be paid to this aspect and some guidance should be given by the Ministry so far as the architectural aspect of small buildings in the country is concerned.

Then, I feel that there are a large number of unutilised, or better still, untenanted buildings owned by the Government and lying vacant and unoccupied and not earning any rent for the Government. It appears that at the time of designing or constructing it was felt that they would be utilised and later on it transpires that they remained unutilised. That is a national waste and it should be avoided. There are towns where there are any number of Government buildings owned by the Government and yet lying untenanted. An untenanted building is prone to early decay than a building which is occupied and looked after.

So far as other activities of this Ministry are concerned, my attention is drawn in particular to petroleum. No doubt we are having refineries that are working, but perhaps I would not be strictly relevant if I were to suggest that some efforts have also to be made —it may not be by this Ministry but by its sister Ministry—for tapping the oil wealth of the country. So far as the oil wealth of the country is concerned, petroleum is absolutely necessary. It is not sufficient or enough for us to be just big purchasers of petroleum from the neighbouring countries. It is time that some deeper attention was given to this matter, so as to exploit and see that wherever petroleum resources are available in this country, they are tapped. There is no doubt that traces of petroleum are to be found at different places, but their further exploration and tapping is extremely desirable.

With regard to stationery and printing, I have got—I should not say 'complaint'—one criticism to level. We are passing at a terrific pace a large number of legislative measures and Acts. As you know, Sir, being a lawyer, the presumption is that everybody is presumed to know the law but that law should be readily available. When I went to that building near here, I was shown a volume recently brought out by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It is a volume of the Central statutes. It is a very desirable volume. But the price quoted is Rs. 160 per set, that is, Rs. 20 per volume. Eight such volumes are under contemplation. For purchasing the volumes of the bare statutes of the Central Legislature, Rs. 160, to my mind, is a price which is prohibitive. When I compare it with the private publications, say, the A.I.R. publications or the Madras Law Journal publications, with commentaries also, the present price for the bare statutes of the Central Legislature or Parliament is prohibitive. At nearly half the price, these statutes, with comments, case law and early history, are available.

Whatever else you may do in the matter of prices of your stationery, you should see that the laws, rules, bye-laws, etc., should be available to the common man who wants to read them. They are intended to be read and they should be available to him at a reasonable price. Now, the prices of some of the Government publications which are very necessary, very important, which should be read extensively and studied carefully, are prohibitive. Therefore, I would suggest that in the matter of printing, efforts should be made to make sure that the prices are within the reach of the ordinary man who has the time or who is inclined to study them.

With regard to the loans to the States, it is a good thing that you are generous and the States are utilising your loans.

[Shri Tek Chand]

But, there are all sorts of reports. I would also counsel the Ministry that when they are opening their purse strings to give loans, and they are doing so very properly, they should also see that they are being utilised to the best advantage of the country and the nation and having regard to the feelings of the tax-payer who parts with large sums and who expects that they are going to be utilised—every anna—properly. Very often grants are made, but they remain unutilised. Or, they are utilised hurriedly and waste ensues. It would be extremely desirable that whereas you are liberal in giving money, you should be very strict to see that there is no wastage.

Sardar Swaran Singh : I have greatly profited by the observations that have been made by hon. Members while discussing the Demands which are before this hon. House. Hon. Members from all sections of the House have given very careful thought to the various activities of the Ministry. The suggestions that have been put forward are very useful and they require very careful consideration. These suggestions will be examined with the care that they deserve and after examination, every effort will be made to derive the maximum advantage from the points of criticism that have been put forward, if I may venture to say so, in a very friendly manner, and advantage will be taken to profit by the experience which has been the basis of some of the observations that have fallen from the lips of hon. Members.

The activities of this Ministry have been examined by hon. Members and I shall attempt to reply to certain points that have been raised. I also propose to take this opportunity to place before this hon. House some picture of the development plan which is intended to be implemented during the next Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to continue tomorrow?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 10-30 tomorrow.

5-30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Thursday the 5th April, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Wednesday, 4th April*, 1956]

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE-TABLE 4265

A Copy of the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1956, was laid on the Table.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS . . . 4265

Shri Sivamurthy Swami Presented two petitions signed by 549 and 3609 petitioners respectively relating to the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 4265-4396

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health were continued and the Demands were voted in full. Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was commenced. The Discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1956—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and Ministry of Production.

GIPN S.—Line—36 Lok Sabha—25-1-57—840.